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WHOLE No. 2426.

SENATORS SPEAK OF HAWAII State the Trend of Their Work Here.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 7.—United States Senators John H. Mitchell of Oregon, Addison G. Foster of Washington, and Joseph R. Burton of Kansas, who went to the Hawaiian Islands several weeks ago in pursuance of a Senate resolution, to investigate various questions affecting political, economical, and governmental affairs on the islands, arrived yesterday on the Sierra and will scatter to their several homes from here in a few days. The visit of the three United States Senators was a strictly business trip, rather than a vacation junket, to judge from their accounts of the work they accomplished, and they will have a voluminous report to submit to the Senate committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico, of which they constitute a sub-committee, when they return to Washington.

The three Senators agreed to issue a formal statement concerning their work on the islands in lieu of submitting to interviews, and the following statement was accordingly issued last evening by Senator Mitchell, with the approval of his two colleagues:

Our committee, composed of Senator Burton of Kansas, Senator Foster of Washington and myself as chairman, being a sub-committee of the Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico of the United States Senate, spent twenty-two working days on the Hawaiian Islands, twenty of which (including also many night sittings) were occupied in taking testimony bearing upon the several subjects committed to us for investigation. We visited four of the principal islands of the Territory, Oahu, Hawaii, Maui and Molokai; also the cities of Honolulu, Hilo, Lahaina, Mountain View and several smaller towns, and took the testimony of several hundred individual witnesses of all classes, some at all of these different places.

We also heard the representatives of various commercial bodies, chambers of commerce, boards of trade, planters' associations, builders' and commercial associations, boards of health, bankers, maritime boards and bodies representing the native Hawaiians.

We also visited and carefully investigated the quarantine station, near Honolulu, and the proposed sites for a military post and naval station at Honolulu.

We also visited personally Honolulu and Pearl Harbor, on the island of Oahu, and Hilo harbor, on the island of Hawaii, and took testimony bearing upon the condition and wants of each, with a view of determining as to the necessary improvements for these harbors.

Our investigations extended to the financial, commercial and economic conditions generally of the Territory, to the status, functions and operations of all territorial officials, including the executive, administrative and judicial officers, as well as those appointed by Federal as by local authority.

We also carefully examined into the condition and value of the public lands (these include what were formerly known as the crown lands); the Territorial land laws and the manner of disposing of the public lands, all of which is at present under Territorial control, the General Government never having extended any of the land laws of the United States to this Territory.

We inquired carefully into those conditions more particularly affected by the organic act, with the view of determining what, if any, amendments should be made to that act of Congress.

We also made diligent investigation of the local laws now in force in the Territory, and of the operation of the Government thereunder, with the view of determining as to the republican character of each.

We also made investigation touching several official defalcations by Territorial officials, some of which occurred before our arrival and others during our visit to the islands.

We made a careful and thorough investigation of the management of the leper settlement on the island of Molokai and the condition and mode of life of these unfortunate people, with the view of determining whether the control and management of this settlement should remain now under the Territorial government or be transferred to the Government of the United States.

We also made a careful investigation of the labor question, the relations of labor to capital, wages, etc.; also of the question of restricted immigration of Chinese laborers, of the cost of producing sugar on the different plantations, and the feasibility of building up that industry on the islands; the condition of trade and commerce generally between the islands and the mainland were taken into account by the committee.

We also made a careful investigation of the fire claims of the Territory, amounting to considerably over \$1,000,000, arising out of the fire incident to the plague in December, 1899, and January, 1900; looked carefully into the manner in which these claims had been investigated by the territorial officials, as also into the conditions that led to the destruction of property at that time, the reasons for and the manner of such destruction, all bearing upon the question as to whether the United States should or should not assume the payment of these claims.

We also took a considerable amount of testimony bearing upon the question of the proposed irrigation ditch in the Kona district, island of Hawaii, and of the

FOUR SUGAR PLANTATIONS ARE TO BE CONSOLIDATED CURE FOR LEPROSY DISCOVERED The Hawaiian Securities Company Incorporated Under New Jersey Laws.

VICTORIA (B. C.), October 4.—Robert McWade, U. S. Consul at Canton, arrived here from Canton bound to Washington, D. C. Mr. McWade carries with him the full particulars of a discovery which will be of the greatest interest to the world. Dr. Razlag, a Vienna medical man, who was for some time connected with the U. S. Army Medical Corps in the Philippines, has discovered a cure for leprosy, and experiments conducted by the doctor at Canton have proved the efficacy of his discovery as a cure for the malignant disease, whose ravages are so serious. Heretofore the disease has been regarded as incurable, and the unfortunate who contracted leprosy have been housed apart from their fellows, living as people already dead, until the inroads of the disease brought death.

"Dr. Razlag," says Mr. McWade, "who has been conducting experiments in the Philippines and at Canton, more recently, has succeeded in discovering a cure for leprosy. This is authentic, in fact I have with me, consigned to Washington, full particulars describing the discovery and the results. Fourteen cases were treated with success by Dr. Razlag at Canton. The Viceroys, who is my personal friend, had some new houses, a hospital as it were, specially built for Dr. Razlag, and the people upon whom the doctor operated were there segregated from their fellows and no communication allowed with them. Dr. Razlag was given no help and defrayed all expenses of food, medicines and clothes from his own pocket, for none of the friends of the lepers ever offer any assistance after the disease breaks out, the Chinese leper being an outcast. His people, relatives and friends, cast him out, and Dr. Razlag in order to continue his experiments was able to get a number of typical cases where the disease had been well advanced, and with fourteen patients under treatment he developed his discovery, which makes another mark in the wonders of this century."

Mr. McWade says he is carrying to Washington a report covering all details of the subject. The method of treatment was covered by Dr. Razlag in the report. The method of treatment lies chiefly in massage and frequent baths in fresh and salt water and medicated baths with internal medicines. Dr. Razlag, who was formerly a prominent physician of Vienna, was a member of the medical corps of the United States Medical Corps so that he might be enabled to continue his experiments on which he has been working for years, in the treatment of leprosy, and he resigned from the United States corps in order to complete his work at Canton.

Conflicting claims of the Hawaiian Ditch Company and another company represented by the Messrs. Gehr and their associates. This testimony bore, first, upon the question of the feasibility and economic standpoint as to the feasibility and advisability of this enterprise, and secondly, as to the respective rights of the two claimants for a franchise.

Our investigations extended further as to the necessity of public buildings for custom-houses, courthouses and post-offices in Honolulu and in Hilo. Also into the question of the revenue in the United States mint of some \$500,000 of Hawaiian silver coins. Special attention was also given to the question as to the advisability of so amending the Organic act as to require the organization of county and municipal organizations, and much testimony was taken bearing upon this question.

The late Queen Liliuokalani (Mrs. Domingo) having presented to our committee a claim for losses alleged to have been sustained by her by reason of the loss of the crown lands when she was deposed, we made a full investigation of the condition, character and value of these crown lands at the time of her deposition as Queen, and of the revenue arising therefrom annually.

Our whole time during our stay in the islands, with the exception of a very few hours, was closely devoted to the investigations in which we were engaged. We have a mass of testimony bearing upon the several subjects of inquiry.

As yet the committee has had no opportunity whatever to discuss any of the subjects into which we have been inquiring, much less to come to any conclusion in regard to any of these subjects, and will not take the same up for consideration until we reach Washington, which we hope to do early in November. Besides, it would be quite improper, even had we reached any conclusions in regard to any of the subjects of our inquiry, to make the same public before submitting the same to the full committee and the Senate.

It may, however, not be improper to refer to the present business and industrial conditions. Contrary to the conditions of great commercial and business prosperity now prevailing on the mainland throughout the United States, we regret being compelled to say we found the islands in a state of very great commercial and industrial depression, caused, as it is generally claimed, by the low price of sugar and the scarcity and high price of labor.

I embrace this opportunity to state on behalf of my associates and attaches of the committee and their ladies accompanying them and myself, that our reception on our arrival and treatment while in the islands by both people and press were of the most cordial character. Not a word of criticism came from the press as to the manner in which we conducted our examinations, which were open to all, nor from any other source so far as we know. On our arrival at Honolulu our sergeant at arms, Senator Foster's secretary, Thomas Sammons, was taken ill with typhoid fever, and was compelled to go to the hospital. He was gradually improving on our departure, but will be unable to leave Honolulu for a couple of weeks. Aside from this and a slight attack of

The Hawaiian Securities Company, owning the controlling interest in four representative Hawaiian plantations, organized under the laws of New Jersey with capital of \$12,000,000, will be the next corporation which will appeal to the investors of the United States, and from the outlook for the corporation it will have a standing second to none and will be listed at once upon the New York exchange. Steps in fact have already been taken, looking to that end.

The plan is one which has been engaging the best thought of the directors of Messrs. C. Brewer & Company for some time, and having a controlling interest with friends in four plantations which embrace all the features necessary to a successful consolidation, the plan for the new security company was thought out. As the matter stands at present the company will hold control of the stock though perhaps not all, and these stocks are to constitute the capital of the new company, somewhat as the Makaweli company holds stocks of the Hawaiian Sugar Company.

The corporation will be organized in Jersey City, with a capital of \$12,000,000, of par value of \$100 a share, the stock being divided into 60,000 shares of preferred stock to carry non-cumulative dividends of 7 per cent per annum, and 60,000 shares of common stock, to participate in all earnings above the amount necessary to pay the dividend on the preferred stock. According to the plan which has met with the endorsement of the directors of Brewer & Company, all the figuring which has been done upon the placing of the stocks of the four plantations in this pool, the preferred stock has been figured at par, and the common stock at \$30. This latter is purely a speculative value, but there is excellent backing for the arguments which have had to do with the decision leading up to the plan.

The Hawaiian Agricultural Company of Kauai, Wailuku Sugar Company of Maui, Onomea Sugar Company and Honoumua Sugar Company of Hilo district are the four plantations which will figure in the combination. Of the 120,000 shares of stock which are represented in the new corporation as representing the value of these estates, 62,000 shares are now held by Brewer & Company and the friends interested with them in the financing of the plan. The basis for the distribution of the shares is given in the following table. It should be explained that the H. A. Co. new stock is that which is represented by the improvements now going on, such as the new railroad from the mill to the landing and the new mill, which will be of the very latest and best type. The difference apparent in the total of the stock represents the \$200,000 of stock in the same company which is to be issued one half January 1st next, and the other half July 1st of next year, in payment for new work.

Plantation.	Preferred.	Common.	Value.
Haw'n Agr. Co.	20,000	20,000	\$4,000,000
Same, new stock	4,000	4,000	800,000
Wailuku	17,500	17,500	3,500,000
Onomea	10,000	10,000	2,000,000
Honoumua	7,500	7,500	1,500,000
			\$11,800,000

rheumatism which annoyed Senator Foster somewhat on the home-bound trip, our party was blessed with good health. I am also gratified to be able to state that throughout our stay in the islands a spirit of harmony in the committee has characterized all our proceedings. Although we enjoyed the beautiful islands and the proverbial generous hospitality of their people, irrespective of race or condition in life, we are all happy to be once more on the mainland soil.

I am authorized by my colleagues, Senator Burton and Foster, to say that they fully endorse all the statements I have just made in this interview.

Senator Mitchell and Senator Foster, who are at present guests of the Palace Hotel, expect to leave for their homes within a day or two. Senator Burton, who took apartments at the Occidental when he came ashore from the Sierra yesterday afternoon, expects to leave on the 10 o'clock overland train this morning for Kansas, where he will open the campaign later in the week. Kansas will have a state election next month, and Senator Burton declared last evening that after the election his state will be restored to the position it occupied from 1861 to 1891, during which period not a democratic Congressman was elected, and only one Democratic Governor. He predicts that the entire congressional delegation from Kansas will be Republican after the 4th of March next. The legislature to be elected next month, he says, will be Republican and will elect a Republican Senator to succeed Senator Harris.

Senator Burton says the one thing that impressed him more than anything else during his recent visit to the Hawaiian Islands was the widespread custom of leaving doors unlocked and open.

According to this value the basis for the distribution of the new stock will be, Hawaiian Agricultural two shares each of preferred and common for one of the old stock; Wailuku, 2½ shares each of the new stocks for one of the old; Onomea, 2½ shares each of the present ½ shares; Honoumua, one share each for the present stock.

This would establish value of the following: Hawaiian Agricultural, \$260; Wailuku, \$325; Onomea, \$26; Honoumua, \$130.

The plan for the consolidation of the stock of the corporations will be submitted to the stockholders of the various corporations at a meeting of the stockholders, which will be held at the offices of C. Brewer & Company on Saturday, October 18th. The plan cannot fail, as there is a majority of each plantation represented by those who have the matter in hand. But there is no intention on the part of those interested to force their plan upon any of the minor stockholders, for they believe that it is in the interest of every stockholder to come into the combination. According to the details of the proposal, there will be some plantations which, on the basis of the past five years' earnings, will have an apparent loss of returns, but in compensation they will be represented in the combined four plantations, one an irrigated estate, two in the Hilo district and one in Kauai, so that there will be no chance for a total failure of returns.

The figures which have led up to this determination of consolidation show that in the past five years there has been an average earning of the four plantations of \$691,900. This would mean the payment of the seven per cent on the preferred stock of the new corporation four per cent dividend on the common stock and the passing of more than \$31,000 to the reserve.

The most favorable reason, however, is the effect the formation of such a company will have upon the Eastern markets, which, now that the cable is in sight, will commence to reach out for local shares. The four estates which are represented in the Hawaiian Securities Company are without debt, have no bonds and have kept up their end as dividend earners, despite the bad years. During the present year, even, there would have been paid the dividend of seven per cent on the preferred stock, and with the slightest increase in the price of sugar, there will be a certain dividend in the common stock. Prominent stockholders in New York have indicated that they will take some of this stock, and there will be a certain proportion of it for sale there so that the market price may be fixed.

It is not the intention to make any change in the operation of the plantations, as they are separated, but the owners of shares who refuse to come into the new corporation, if any there are so inclined, will be able to see that the business of each is conducted separately and just as at present.

What the future may hold is a question, but it is certain that with the right to increase its capital stock this corporation may get deeper into the owning of plantations than is now contemplated.

He said he left his room in the hotel unlocked and open with perfect assurance that nothing would be disturbed, and he expressed the view that there was no race of people on the earth more honest, candid, confiding and truthful than the native Hawaiians.

Promotion for White.

WASHINGTON, October 1.—Henry White, secretary of the United States Embassy at London, is to be made ambassador to Rome. The late President McKinley intended to thus reward Mr. White, but found no opportunity during his incumbency. President Roosevelt, who has formed the estimate of Mr. White's abilities that President McKinley had, has decided to make him ambassador to Rome. The appointment, however, is not to be made immediately. Mr. Meyer, the present ambassador to Rome, has just returned to that post from a visit to his home in Massachusetts and it is expected he will remain in Rome during the coming winter.

Superseding Steam.

NEW YORK, October 7.—Details have been announced, says a London dispatch to the Tribune, of an extensive scheme for electrical equipment which has been adopted by the North-eastern Railway Company. Tenders have been closed for the conversion of 41 miles of the company's system. This is the first practical step taken by any of the great English railways to supersede steam locomotion.

Captain H. Berger, who has charge of the Royal Hawaiian Band of Honolulu, is at the California—Call.

COIN FOR TREASURY ARRIVES

The territorial treasury was enriched yesterday by the addition of \$140,000 in shining gold pieces. The money was received from the First National bank, the draft upon the United States treasury for the amount due for interest upon bonds having been paid in San Francisco. The bank learned by the Alameda's mail that the money had been paid, and Treasurer Cooper was notified that the gold was ready to be turned over to the territory.

The money will be used in the payment of fire claims, though it has not been decided yet as to when this prorate will be made. There is some question as to the legality of payment while the insurance claims are pending in court, and it may be decided to wait until the Supreme Court has given a decision upon the question, the cases having been argued last week.

Treasurer Cooper stated yesterday that he had the matter under consideration, but that no action had as yet been decided upon. The \$140,000 will permit of a 10 per cent payment upon the total amount of the fire awards.

PLANS FOR THE NEW PLAY GROUND

The first step to be taken by the committee in charge of the McKinley Memorial Park will be to secure plans along which there may be developed the ideas which have given rise to the plans for the playground.

At the meeting of the committee, held at the Bank of Hawaii yesterday, it was decided that the Rev. John Osborne should be asked to suggest a plan. After that stage has been passed the contracts for filling and planting will be let and work will go on at once.

The report of the treasurer shows subscriptions and donations to have come in amounting to something close to \$7,000, and the lowest bid for filling is \$5,200. The local committee will be called together at once and the collection of money subscribed pushed forward.

Young Thurston R covering

ST. LOUIS, October 1.—Clarence Thurston, a file clerk in the manufacturers' exhibit department of the World's Fair, and a son of former United States Senator Thurston of Nebraska, who attempted suicide last night by turning on the gas jets in his room, is rapidly recovering. He said he had attempted his life because of financial obligations he was unable to meet. Former Senator Thurston is now in Hawaii as a representative of the National World's Fair Commission.

Gen. Chaffee Coming

Unofficial news came to the postoffice yesterday that the transport Sumner, with Major General Chaffee, U. S. A., aboard will stop here en route from Manila to San Francisco. General Chaffee has just been relieved from the command of the United States forces in the Philippines, after a long and admirable career there, both as a fighter and an administrator of civil affairs.

Bringing Life to Death.

LONDON, October 7.—In a dispatch from Moscow the correspondent of the Daily Mail, says a doctor, Koutskis, has succeeded in his experiments in reanimating the heart of an infant. He extracted the heart from a child that had died twenty hours previously. It beat with normal regularity for one hour. Dr. J. Koutskis hopes that his discovery will assist in reanimating in cases of death by drowning.

Fear Loss of Steamer.

VICTORIA (B. C.), October 4.—Advices by mail from China tell of the loss of the steamer Sand Leong off the China Coast. The vessel, which was bound from Rangoon to America, embarked 200 Chinese at Singapore. It is believed she was lost in a typhoon with all on board.

More Japanese Battleships.

YOKOHAMA, October 7.—It is currently reported that the Japanese Government within the next six years will build four battleships, six first class cruisers and various lesser craft, at a cost of \$10,000,000 annually for the six years. The battleships are to be built in England and the cruisers in England, France and Germany.

Mrs. Seabee to Return.

TUTUILA, September 22.—Mrs. Seabee, wife of the commandant, is compelled to return to the states, owing to injury to her knee cap. She has suffered through the fracture before and since her arrival, and must seek a cooler climate in order to effect a recovery.

Colburn Emula's Resemblance.

It is reported that a number of men were dispatched on an evening steamer yesterday for Lanai to take possession of the one-third of the island claimed by John F. Colburn.

HUNDREDS CHEERING FOR PRINCE Great Meeting of Republicans Held.

More than 1,000 people gathered about the speaker's stand, improvised for those who preached Republicanism at Pearl City last evening, and for nearly four hours listened to and cheered candidates of the party, and others who spoke on the issues of the campaign. In itself the greatest meeting yet planned, the gathering developed into one of the most enthusiastic assemblages that has been seen for many years.

It was not yet 8 o'clock when special trains from Wailanae and this city pulled into the little city on the loch and found that a crowd of several hundred was waiting the arrival of the speakers of the evening. There was little time lost in the preparations, and the speaker mounted the platform while a quintette club played and sang, the appearance of Prince Kuhio being the signal for applause. Chairman Crabbe called the meeting to order and introduced Judge Hookano as the permanent chairman of the evening. He called upon Prince Kuhio as the first speaker, and again there was a warm welcome given to the leader.

When Prince Kuhio was presented there was a cheering which made the echoes ring. The people had welcomed him with applause, but they greeted his aloha with an outburst of approval. He began by telling how he found that Home Ruleism held nothing for the people because it meant the selfish rule of Wilcox and Kalaauokalani. Even when forced as a man to draw out of the party he did not aspire to lead, but went about the islands telling the people that they must choose the best men to represent them in all things. But he found that the people wanted him to lead them and so he, knowing that there were only two parties in America, chose that which was the majority, and now had allied himself with the Republicans. Only through the party which is able to grant them any benefits he obtained, he said, and his choice was based on the greatest good for the people of the territory.

Taking up the events of the past decade he pointed to the fact that but for the overthrow and annexation has been in line for the throne, but he said, he accepted the situation and now was working to tell the people that they should look to the future for the best results, and that these would come only through following the principles of the Republican party.

Wilcox he said was a man of promises but that was all. He showed that while all the other States and Territories had been able to secure some benefit from the action of Congress Wilcox returned to his people empty handed. Prince Kuhio denounced the attempt of Wilcox to stir up race feeling. He said there could be no good result from the attempt to make the Hawaiians hate the haoles. He called attention to the inconsistency of the Home Ruler in preaching such tactics here and yet seeking to make friends among the haoles at Washington who must help him if he would secure benefits for the people.

Taking up the leper question he said every mail brought news that the poor sufferers there wanted him to try and prevent the passage of the Wilcox bill which would give their care into the hands of malhims. He derided the statement that Federal control meant that doctors from the United States would come here and cure the lepers. If they could do that, he said, why did not they cure the lepers in their own country. He said there were plenty of lepers in the United States and its possessions and these would swamp Kaunapapa. He called attention too to the necessity of keeping the friends there as they are with home comforts and ties, for Federal rule meant the breaking of all these.

Turning to the failures of Wilcox, Prince Kuhio went over the record of the Home Ruler at length showing that he had never been a success as a leader. As to the love of the Americans for Hawaiians he said he knew it because once when he was called a nigger while abroad he had to whip a man and that cost him a big fine, but it was an American consul who got him off. He hinted that there is current a story that Wilcox left Washington so hurriedly because of debts and so could not wait to help pass bills for the good of the Territory. As to Ng Mon War, he said it was an insult to the Hawaiian people to say that there were none of them fit to be lawmakers and so the Pake had to be put up.

In closing the Prince said he would not say what he could do but he did think there were many things that could be done for the people of the Territory, and the only way for the voters was to line up with the majority party in the Congress and thus deserve the benefits that may be secured.

(Continued on page 4.)

HOW WRIGHT MADE HIS ESCAPE

Went to the Coast Under an Alias.

Treasurer William Harrison Wright, who was generally supposed to have absconded from Honolulu and gone to the coast in the Alameda on her last trip, was certainly a passenger on that vessel. He was a stowaway who appeared the morning after the vessel had left this port. He paid \$5 for a first class passage, \$65 of which was in gold and \$10 in Hawaiian silver. Purser Smith giving him the ticket in exchange. It bore the name of "W. Harrison," and under this cognomen the strange passenger was carried to San Francisco as the occupant of stateroom No. 7. The ticket not being countersigned by the United States quarantine officials here, "W. Harrison" was turned over to the Federal health authorities at San Francisco and sent into brief quarantine on Angel Island. Just what became of him after that no one seems to have heard up to the time the Alameda left.

Treasurer Wright had no mustache and his hair had been clipped when he appeared before the steamer's officers.

Capt. Herriman of the Alameda was asked last evening upon arrival of the ship in port whether W. H. Wright had been a passenger.

"I can't say whether he was or not," he replied. "There was a man who was found the next morning after we left Honolulu who gave the name of W. Harrison, and the purser gave him a ticket for which he paid \$5. I did not see much of the man afterwards for he remained most of the time in his room. Did I know Wright? Well, I've met him here, that's all. No, I don't know whether this W. Harrison was Wright or not. Even if he was it was none of my business."

"Were you notified by the police to look out for Treasurer Wright on the ship?"

"No. No instructions were left with me at all. I know they held the ship an hour looking for some one."

Purser Smith stated that on the morning after the Alameda left Honolulu his attention was called to the presence of a stranger in a stateroom.

"He was sick," said the purser. "I went to him and asked him for a ticket. He said he had none, but offered to pay for one. He gave me \$65 in gold and \$10 in Hawaiian silver. I did not see much of him afterwards. He kept much to his room and if he came out at all it was after dark. He was a very sick man. As his ticket had not been countersigned by the health authorities here we had to turn him over to the doctor at San Francisco and he was taken to quarantine. I suppose he would remain there a couple of days."

MAY BE IN MEXICO.

Has William Harrison Wright fled to Mexico?

Credible information to that effect was had last night aboard the Alameda. After being in quarantine at Angel Island and three days Wright went to San Francisco remaining there a day and then took a train "south." His destination was said to be Mexico. He was advised to go there, but whether the advice was given on the steamer before reaching San Francisco, or after leaving quarantine, is not certain.

Wright had thought of going to Tahiti, but was advised not to do so. It is presumed that he considered going there because he would feel more at home, the Tahitian climate, scenery and tongue being similar to that of the Hawaiian. But it was evidently pointed out to him that by going to a small island group in the middle of the Pacific he would place himself in an embarrassing place if he wanted to avoid arrest.

WHO GAVE AID TO WRIGHT?

Sheriff Brown stated last night that he would endeavor to fix the responsibility for any assistance given to Treasurer Wright to get him away from Honolulu. He also stated that he had not been instructed to notify the ship's officers when the search was made that Wright had not been found.

The Alameda's officers say that Wright's only baggage was a suit case.

BOYD WILL COME ONE NXT BOAT

Dr. Nelson, surgeon of the Alameda, stated upon arrival here last evening that he met Superintendent of Public Works James H. Boyd on the dock at San Francisco just before leaving, and Boyd informed him that he intended returning to Honolulu on the next steamer. The next vessel upon which he could travel is the Sierra which is due to arrive here on October 22.

LETTER FROM MRS. BOYD.

That Supt. J. H. Boyd of the Department of Public Works will return on the Sierra is verified by a letter received by Gov. Cleghorn from his daughter, Mrs. Boyd, on the Alameda. Mrs. Boyd was much surprised at the letter written by Gov. Cleghorn in which he had said that the Superintendent of Public Works was expected in Honolulu on the China. The Boyds evidently had seen nothing of him in the letter which is dated October 3rd. Mrs. Boyd among other things says: "I was very much surprised to hear that Mr. Boyd was expected back by the China, as no one had written him to return, though he had heard from Treasurer Wright about the trouble,

but he promised to write full particulars by the next boat, which he failed to do, and no one has sent for Mr. Boyd of written him a line in some back. "He would have gone back on the Alameda but I wanted to go with him, so we decided to wait for the Sierra and go on the 15th, as all the good rooms on the Alameda are taken. Then I did not think it worth while for him to go and come back for me, for by waiting ten days longer I will be able to make the trip."

PERSHING ROUTS HOSTILE MOROS

MANILA, October 4.—Captain John J. Pershing's column has completely routed the Macin Moros in the island of Mindanao, killing or wounding a hundred of them and capturing and destroying forty forts. Two Americans were wounded.

On Tuesday the Moros retired to their largest and strongest fort on the lake shore, and Wednesday Captain Pershing attacked them with artillery, bombarding the enemy for three hours. At noon Lieutenant Loring, leading a squad of men, attempted to set fire to the fort. He crept under the walls and started a blaze, but the Moros discovered him and forced the Americans to retreat.

During the afternoon the sultan of Cabaugan led a sortie at the head of a band of fanatics armed with knives. They crept through the grass and sprang up and attacked the Americans. The sultan was wounded six times and belowed an American before he died. His followers were killed.

In the darkness Wednesday night Captain Pershing took his batteries within a hundred yards of the fort, closed in his infantry lines and resumed the attack. The Moros broke through twice and attempted to escape by the beach but were discovered and many of them were killed.

The Moros abandoned the fort early on Thursday, after fifteen hours' bombardment, and Thursday Captain Pershing destroyed the rest of the forts and returned to Camp Vicars.

It is believed the moral effect of the Moros will be great. General Davis has ordered that hostilities be stayed in order to permit the sultan of Basold and other hostile sultans to make peace.

The sultans of Macin were confident of their ability to defeat the Americans and vowed before the fight to enter slavery voluntarily if they themselves were defeated.

General Davis has sent General Sumner, in command of the American forces in Mindanao, a congratulatory telegram on the success of Captain Pershing and the small American loss.

BISHOP POTTER A HAPPY GROOM

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., October 4.—The marriage of Mrs. Alfred Corning Clark to Bishop Henry C. Potter took place at noon at Christ's church this place.

At the main entrance to the church the guests were met by ushers, who were Mrs. Clark's three sons, Edward Severin Clark, Lieutenant Robert Sterling Clark, Ninth Infantry, U. S. A., and Stephen A. Clark, Walter C. Johnson and M. Sutherland Irving.

The church was elaborately decorated with palms and flowers. When the guests had been seated, the Rev. Dr. Grosvenor, rector of the church of the Incarnation of New York, who performed the ceremony and the Rev. George F. Nelson took their places and awaited the arrival of the bride party. The organist began the Lohengrin wedding march and the bride, escorted by Lieutenant Robert Sterling Clark, marched up the aisle, where they were met by the bridegroom and his best man, Rev. Dr. George F. Nelson. Mrs. Clark was attended by her niece, Mrs. Chaffee as maid of honor and Mrs. D. F. Woods, of Philadelphia, one of her oldest friends. The Rev. W. W. Lord pronounced the benediction.

The bride gown was of white satin crepe de chene, trimmed with points applique lace and was of extremely simple design. In the place of a bonnet, the bride wore a fleche of points applique lace. The only jewelry worn by the bride was a brooch of diamonds. She carried a shower of lilies of the valley and white orchids.

A wedding breakfast was served to about thirty at Fernleigh, Mrs. Clark's residence.

The admission to the church was by card. There were a very few intimate friends and a few members of old Cooperstown families admitted to the church.

New York Democrats.

SARATOGA (N. Y.), October 1.—The Democratic State Convention was so strenuous in its final hours as almost to bring personal conflict, and yet terminated in such perfect harmony as to allow the completion of the State ticket with less than 100 delegates out of 450 in the hall. The ticket named was as follows: Governor—Bird S. Coler, Brooklyn. Lieutenant-Governor—Charles N. Bagler, Oswego. Secretary of State—Frank M. Ott, Chautauqua. Controller—Charles M. Preston, Ulster. Attorney General—John Cuneen, Erie. State Engineer and Surveyor—Richard W. Sherman, Oneida. State Treasurer—George R. Finch, Warren. Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals—John C. Gray, New York.

Strong and Yohe Married.

NEW YORK, October 4.—A cable dispatch was received in this city today announcing the marriage at Buenos Ayres of Putnam Bradley Strong and May Yohe. The dispatch was addressed to Emanuel M. Friend, who acted as their counsel here and was as follows: "Married Buenos Ayres, second. (Signed) 'MAY STRONG.'" "MAY STRONG."

HONOLULU POSTAL RECEIPTS LOWER

They Fell Off From \$62,919.18 In 1901 to \$59,867.99 This Year.

(Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 29.—Presidential postoffices in Hawaii, of which there are five, had a slight falling off the last fiscal year in the amount of receipts. The accounts have just been made up at the Postoffice Department, for publication of the transactions in all the Presidential offices of the country. This does not include the so-called fourth class postoffices, the postmasters for which are named by the fourth assistant postmaster general, but those offices where the appointments are made by the President.

The total gross receipts of the postoffices at Hilo, Honolulu, Lahaina, Lihue and Wailuku were \$55,238.72 for the fiscal year that closed June 30 last. Out of this money there was paid \$5,000 for salaries of the postmasters, \$2,000 for the postmaster at Hilo, \$3,300 for the salary of the postmaster at Honolulu, \$1,200 for the salary of the postmaster at Lahaina and \$1,100 and \$1,000 respectively for the salaries of the postmasters at Lihue and Wailuku. Out of these gross receipts for last year there was also paid a total of \$36,955.37 for clerk hire in the same five postoffices; \$1,460.04 for rent, light and fuel; \$319.15 for incidental expenses, and \$6,408.15 for free delivery, which was expended in Honolulu. This made the total expenses of the Presidential offices in Hawaii \$54,229.61 and the net revenue \$2,009.11.

The previous fiscal year there were six Presidential offices, some of which were established that fiscal year, so no reliable comparison can be instituted. Kohala was a Presidential office for the fiscal year 1901 but ceased to have that rank last year. Lihue and Wailuku were established as Presidential offices in October, 1901, and for that fiscal year the records were not complete. However the totals of that previous year, as returned to the Postoffice Department, were gross receipts of \$55,995.85, out of which was paid \$5,300 for salaries, \$29,008.64 for clerk hire, \$515 for rent, light and fuel, \$5,771.67 for incidental expenses, \$900 for free delivery in Honolulu. This made a total expense for these six Presidential offices of \$44,194.71 and a net revenue of \$3,772, considerably more than for the last fiscal year, when it was, as already stated, \$2,009.11. The per cent of expense to gross receipts last year was seventy-two per cent; while the previous year it was only fifty-eight per cent.

The gross receipts of the postoffice at Honolulu fell off last year, when they were \$29,867.99 as compared with \$62,919.18 for the previous year. The clerk hire in the Honolulu office last year amounted to \$33,660.80 as compared with \$25,978.64. Rent, light and fuel in the Honolulu postoffice last year cost the government \$1,119.04, where it was \$907.10 for the previous year. Other incidental expenses last year were \$722.74, where the previous year it was \$4,825.29. The net revenue of the Honolulu office last year was \$14,657.26 and the total expenses \$45,210.73. The expenses were seventy-six per cent of the gross receipts. The previous fiscal year the expenses of the Honolulu office were fifty-six per cent of the gross receipts.

The Hilo postoffice showed an increase for the past fiscal year, for the gross receipts were \$8,559.41, as compared with \$6,963.58 for the previous fiscal year. The cost of clerk hire was \$2,852.47, an increase of \$162.47. Rent, light and fuel cost \$81, but the incidental expenses amounted to \$135.21. The total expenses last year were \$5,068.68 and the net revenue \$3,490.75. The net revenue of the Hilo office for the preceding year was \$1,137.38. The expenses last year were fifty-nine per cent of the gross receipts and the previous fiscal year they were eighty-four per cent.

At Lahaina the gross receipts last year were \$2,804.83. There was no charge on the government for rent. Clerk hire cost \$180, incidentals, forty-eight cents. The total expenses were \$2,130.45 and the net revenue \$674.38. The net revenue of the Lahaina office for the preceding year was \$1,137.38. The expenses last year were fifty-nine per cent of the gross receipts and the previous fiscal year they were eighty-four per cent.

At Lihue the gross receipts last year were \$2,804.83. There was no charge on the government for rent. Clerk hire cost \$180, incidentals, forty-eight cents. The total expenses were \$2,130.45 and the net revenue \$674.38. The net revenue of the Lihue office for the preceding year was \$1,137.38. The expenses last year were fifty-nine per cent of the gross receipts and the previous fiscal year they were eighty-four per cent.

SUGAR FREIGHT PROFITABLE

OAKLAND, Cal., October 4.—The Hawaiian sugar season has come to a close. The big oil-burning steamer Enterprise, with a cargo of 7,700 bags of sugar, has arrived from Honolulu and is discharging at Long Wharf. This is the last regular cargo for the year. The season has been a very profitable one for the Southern Pacific. The increase in traffic over last year is about forty per cent. The season which will open next year is looked forward to as promising to be the greatest in the history of the islands. The islands have had an ample supply of rain and plantations which were idle heretofore are growing full crops. It is estimated the imports from Hawaii the coming season will be double the imports of this year. The feature of the sugar this year was the introduction of oil as fuel on the sugar steamers. The Enterprise has made three trips to Honolulu and return with oil as the only fuel. The success of the experiment has been proved beyond question. Oil is easier to handle, takes up less room and is by far more convenient and less dirty. Several new oil-burning steamers will be put on the run when the next season opens.

The President's Condition.

WASHINGTON, October 4.—The President's condition was reported by his physicians today to be most satisfactory.

eight cents. The total expenses were \$1,280.45 and the net revenue \$1,424.35. The expenses were forty-nine per cent of the gross receipts.

At Lihue the gross receipts of the postoffice were \$2,130.45. Clerk hire amounted to \$180 and rent, etc., to \$100 more. There were no incidentals and therefore the total expense of \$1,380 were sixty-three per cent of the gross receipts, leaving a net revenue of \$510.75.

The gross receipts at Wailuku were \$1,955.74, of which sixty-nine per cent, or \$1,359.72 went for expenses, including, besides the postmaster's salary, \$120 for clerk hire, \$160 for rent, light and fuel, and seventy-two cents for incidentals, leaving a net revenue of \$585.02.

A patent has been granted to Norman W. Griswold of Honolulu, for a watering trough, bowl or basin. Another patent has been granted to John E. Gamalielson of Kaunana, Hawaii, for a cable support.

UNEASINESS OVER PRESIDENT.

There is no disguising some feeling of uneasiness here at this writing over the condition of President Roosevelt. The wound in his leg apparently offers nothing serious in the way of results, but nevertheless people best informed fear lest it may turn out more serious. The man, on the face of things, there would seem warrant for it to do. This is based on the belief that the President has been troubled to some extent during his life with scrofula. Certain it is that the wound has not healed as readily as would have been supposed in one of the President's splendid physical health. The sore has eaten down so that the bone has been affected.

In the average individual the development of the scrofula would not have been regarded as particularly noteworthy but President Roosevelt's life is of dominant importance to the nation at this stage and naturally anything that affects his health is watched with the greatest detail. That is more true than ever now, as there is no Vice President and the succession would pass to Secretary of State Hay. A session of Congress at an early date would be required by existing law and Congress could determine whether Mr. Hay should continue in that office or whether a new election should be held.

DEMOCRATS ACTIVE.

Prospects of the Congressional election continue to be in a nebulous state, but there are signs of a strong Democratic awakening in New York State, which means a determined effort to take that State away from the Republicans this fall. People well informed do not think for a moment that it will succeed. The programme is consequent on New York being the State of President Roosevelt. It is noticeable that numerous prominent Democrats openly declare their hopes that the Republicans will win the election this fall, as they think the Republicans should have all the responsibility for policies which have been undertaken. Senator Harris of Kansas, a Democrat, was here a few days ago and reiterated that hope, which has found frequent expression from Democrats ever since Congress adjourned.

NO TALK OF EXTRA SESSION.

The talk about an extra session of the Senate this fall to ratify a Cuban reciprocity treaty has faded away entirely. The belief is growing that the President will hardly dare to attempt to force the ratification if prominent Senators stand out against him. All that will hardly develop definitely before the November election. When the result is known and the political complexion of the next House decided, the President will have fuller information as to what it is expedient to do.

ERNEST G. WALKER.

WORK ON CABLE AT SAN FRANCISCO

Blake, Moffitt & Towne, the well-known paper dealers of San Francisco, write the Advertiser as follows:

San Francisco, Oct. 3, 1902. Hawaiian Gazette Co., Honolulu, T. H. Gentlemen:—It may be of interest to you to know that the Pacific Cable seems to be really under way. In front of the Postal Telegraph Co.'s office, on Market street near Second, a few days ago a lot of men commenced tearing up the asphalt pavement and digging a trench, surrounding the trench with signs "Pacific Cable, Honolulu Section." This is at about Second and Market streets and they continue to Geary street, thence out Geary street to about one-half mile below the Cliff House, so the "shore end" from the city to the Ocean Beach ought to be completed in a short time. An official of the Postal Telegraph Co. informed writer that they thought the rate for commercial messages between San Francisco and Honolulu would be about 50 cents per word; this rate seems fair, for it was only about twenty-five years ago that the rate between San Francisco and New York for a message of ten words was \$5. We are,

Yours respectfully,
BLAKE, MOFFITT & TOWNE.
ALF. TOWNE.

The Board of Health inspectors have completed a sanitary map of Honolulu which is to be used for reference purposes.

FELL SIXTY FEET

AND ESCAPED WITHOUT EVEN A BROK N BONE.

John Rogers Tumbles From the Roof of a Three-Story Building to the Pavement—A Ladder Breaks His Fall.

While working on the roof of a three-story building on Detroit street, John Rogers of No. 165 Alabama street, Cleveland, O., lost his balance and fell sixty feet to the ground.

He was drawing up gravel and while leaning over pulling on the guy rope, it broke and he fell. About 30 feet from the sidewalk he struck a ladder which stood against the building. This broke the force of his fall. But he fell upon the pavement head foremost and his fellow workmen picked him up unconscious.

The ambulance was summoned and he was taken to St. John's hospital where it was fully ten hours before he regained consciousness. No bones were broken nor did he sustain any internal injuries as was first feared. To a reporter he said:

"I grew very nervous as a result of my fall, and was fast running into nervous prostration. I was under a doctor's care, but did not get any real benefit and I was becoming very much discouraged."

"Then I began taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I could see a decided improvement in a short time and by the time I had taken eight boxes I was fully restored to health. That was over a year ago and now I am perfectly well and strong again with nerves as sound as anybody's. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People cured me when doctors' medicines failed."

The nervous system may be deranged from any of a number of causes. A physical shock, as was the case with Mr. Rogers, or a mental shock may bring it on. More common causes are worry, over-work, excitement, lack of rest and dissipation. Whatever the exciting cause the results are largely the same and the remedy that cured the one will cure the other.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are sold by all dealers, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of price, fifty cents a box, or six boxes for two dollars and fifty cents, by addressing Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

Emperor Rebnkes King

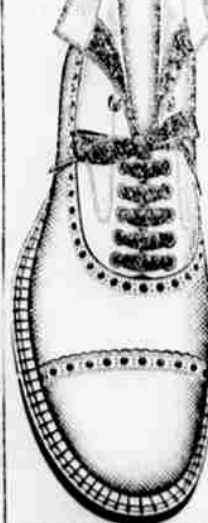
VIENNA, October 4.—Emperor Francis Joseph has especially invited Countess Lonay, second daughter of King Leopold, of Belgium and the late Queen Marie Henriette to visit him here. It is supposed that the Emperor's invitation is intended as a mark of deprecation of King Leopold's unkindness to his daughter.

Multitude Dead of Cholera.

CAIRO (Egypt), Oct. 2.—There were 2,004 fresh cases of cholera reported in Egypt yesterday and 241 deaths from that disease. The total since the outbreak, July 5th, is 369,358 cases and 30,895 deaths.

NO OPIUM IN CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY.—Many cough cures contain opium. The effect of this drug is to diminish secretion of the mucus, and the relief afforded is only temporary. As soon as the effect of the opium passes off, the malady returns in a more severe form. The system is also weakened and rendered more susceptible to cold. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy does not contain opium in any form. It affords relief and leaves the system in a healthy condition. It always cures and cures quickly. All dealers and druggists sell it. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

Shoes for the Workingman



We have now on sale a line of shoes that will stand all the wear and tear and hard usage that men's shoes have to endure.

They are not built for dancing, but for daily use.

REN CALF SHOE, lace bal. made of full stock calf, \$3.00.

OUR NUK WELT \$2.00.

OUR ALOHA, lace balmoral, \$1.50.

Of course we have others too, come and see them.

Manufacturers' Shoe Co., Ltd.
1057 Fort Street.

You'll be Pointed Out

As a man of robust health if you make a regular thing of drinking

Bottled Primo Lager

It is unsurpassed as a health giving beverage besides having a delightfully refreshing flavor. Order a case from the brewery. Telephone Main 341.

STRIKE IS STILL ON

Roosevelt Cannot Settle It.

WASHINGTON, October 3, 1 A. M.—The railway presidents have made the first move in the mine strike game. A representative of the presidents of the coal railways arrived in Washington and drove at once to the White House. He first saw Secretary Cortelyou, and later had an interview with President Roosevelt. He declared he had been sent by the presidents of the coal railways to make a definite proposal. This is it, in substance:

First—Railway presidents will have nothing to do with President Mitchell or the Mine Workers' Union as an organization.

Second—But they are willing to agree to a court of arbitration of three members, to be selected by the President.

Third—Miners are to return to work at once.

Fourth—Before this tribunal is named by President Roosevelt, the miners, as individuals or by representatives other than the officers of the United Mine Workers, may present their grievances, and the managers of the coal companies will do the same.

Fifth—The corporations agree to abide by the findings of this tribunal.

CONFERENCE FAILS

WASHINGTON, October 3.—The great coal conference between the President and representatives of the operators and miners came to an end at the temporary White House, facing Lafayette square, at 4:55 o'clock this afternoon with a failure to reach an agreement. And apparently the rock upon which the conference split was the recognition of the Miners' Union.

NO EXTRA SESSION.

WASHINGTON, October 4.—There will be no call for an extra session of Congress to deal with the coal strike situation at this stage. The President especially stated in his appeal to the representatives of the miners and the operators yesterday that he did not act officially in calling them together. He has for the time being exhausted his resources. The matter is again one with which the State of Pennsylvania should deal. If the commonwealth finds itself unable to control the situation and appeals to him through the constitutional channels, the President will be ready to bring into play the great force of the National Government, military and civil. But for the time being the President has relaxed his efforts.

A great many radical suggestions have been made as the result of the failure of the conference yesterday and they include everything from taking possession by the Government to sending United States troops to Pennsylvania without regard to any call from the Governor of that State. It can be positively stated that none of these suggestions has received any serious consideration by the Administration.

THE SITUATION.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—It is not yet known whether President Roosevelt will issue a statement commenting upon the result of yesterday's coal conference. Some of the Cabinet members will advise against such a course. There is disappointment that the effort of the President met with no better success but it seems to be the opinion of those who are cognizant of the situation that the Administration can do no more. The good offices of the President to settle the strike was the limit of his power.

Late last evening the operators who were in the conference called upon Secretary Root but the position they had assumed made it impossible to carry the negotiation further, although various phases of the situation were briefly discussed.

President Mitchell and the other members of the anthracite miners' committee who attended yesterday's conference, left Washington at 10:15 today over the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad for their headquarters at Wilkes-Barre. Before boarding the train, Mr. Mitchell said that probably soon after his arrival in Wilkes-Barre he would issue directions to the miners as to how to proceed. Asked what directions if any he would issue, he replied that any directions issued would only be for the continuance of the strike.

"Do you feel," he was asked, "that public sentiment will sustain you in continuing the strike?"

"It certainly must do so, after the result of yesterday's conference," he replied. "We are confident that we have the sympathy of every workingman in the country and we believe that we will have the financial support of most of them."

"Is the outside contribution sufficient to relieve present demands?"

"I can't state the exact amount but so far we have been able to relieve all cases of absolute want and we expect the contributions to increase in volume. We feel quite confident of being able to continue the strike through the winter, but we shall regret very much to have to do so, not only on our own account but on account of the public. Indeed, if only the interests of the miners and the operators were concerned, the strike would be of comparatively little importance."

Mr. Mitchell referred to the charge of lawlessness made by the operators yesterday, saying:

"Several of them made the statement that there had been twenty murders by the strikers since the beginning of the strike. We challenged the statement on the spot and I volunteered to tender my resignation then and there if it could be proven that there had been

GENERAL MILES INSPECTS PEARL HARBOR STATION



Nelson A. Miles
U.S. Army

Twenty deaths all told from violence since the inception of the strike. The proposition was not accepted. The truth is that there have been just seven deaths and three of those were caused by the coal and iron police employed by the mine operators. The trouble is that these men never go to the mines and they accept without question all the representations made to them."

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—The presidents of the anthracite coal roads arrived here from Washington on a special train today. E. B. Thomas, chairman of the board of the Erie Railroad Company, who represented that company at the conference with President Roosevelt at Washington, said today:

"There is nothing to add to my statement at Washington yesterday in respect to the proposition made by us that in case we cannot satisfactorily adjust any grievances with our own employees it shall be referred to the judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the district in which the colliery is situated for final determination. This certainly provides a tribunal which affords the miners every possible protection, but we cannot be expected to turn the conduct of property which involves the interests of such a large number of people over to the control of an irresponsible and illegal association and place the lives and property of our loyal employees at their mercy. Our offer affords every opportunity for fair and liberal treatment with appeal to an impartial tribunal free from the influences of the bituminous coal combination. Our forces of men are increasing and we produced yesterday over 4000 tons of coal."

President Truesdale if the Lackawanna road had nothing to add to the statement submitted by him to the President at Washington yesterday. He believed, he said, that it was not the intention of the authorities to call out the Federal troops.

President Fowler of the New York, Ontario & Western road, said:

"It is not unlikely that the public may jump at the conclusion that Mr. Mitchell offered to resume operations immediately in order that the suffering public might be relieved at once. I think it worth while to call attention to the fact that Mitchell offered at yesterday's conference to make an agreement for not less than one year, or more than five years, as may be mutually determined."

"Now, the point I wish to make clear here is this:

"Mitchell cannot order an immediate resumption of work because the by-laws of the United Mine Workers declare that such a proposition must first be submitted to a convention of its delegates. That cannot be done in less than two weeks' time. That much notice, I am told, is called for in the by-laws."

"The public will observe that there is a great difference between resuming work immediately and resuming work at the end of two weeks. In a word, Mitchell's proposition has a string to it. Moreover, how do the operators know that Mitchell can control his men? Did not they go back on him at Hazelton two years ago when he ordered them not to strike?"

"The trouble is that there are two sides to this fight—the responsible side and the irresponsible side. The operators stand for something; the miners are in a position to draw out of any agreement their leaders may make. It is impossible to make a binding agreement with Mitchell."

THE COAL ISSUES.

With the advent of October the mining of anthracite coal had been suspended five months. Millions of people with winter on their heels are without

coal. Even though the strike should be declared off today normal conditions could not obtain in the local market for weeks, and perhaps months. A demand which usually extends itself over a season will seek to be satisfied in a day. Railroads already taxed by an unusually heavy fall traffic will be called on to handle a tonnage of coal that should have been moving from the mines to local depots all summer. Congestion will result. Buyers will bid against each other and there will be a high premium on speedy delivery.

There is no abnormal. Thus the effect of the strike will be felt long after the labor trouble is adjusted or the miners or the operators have submitted.

And yet coal consumers do not even know what all the trouble is about. There are two sides and each side has filed a statement of the case. These statements conflict. The court of public opinion cannot harmonize them, nor can it determine which statement is the correct one.

According to the mine owners, the mine workers, through their president, Mr. John Mitchell, demand—

First, recognition of the union as the representative of the strikers.

Second, an eight-hour work day, and

Third, an increase of wages.

To the first demand the operators reply that they will not recognize the union as a party in the negotiation. They will not arbitrate and will make no agreement with the union. They have said that they are willing to hear their own employees on hours and wages and will make all concessions which, after discussion, shall appear reasonable.

President Baer on February 18, in a letter to the mine workers, wrote:

"We will always receive and consider every application of the men in our employ. We will endeavor to correct every abuse, to right every wrong, to deal justly and fairly with them and to give every man a fair compensation for the work he performs. Beyond this we cannot go."

On September 3 Mr. Baer again said in a public statement: "It is, by reason of varying conditions at each mine, impracticable to adopt a uniform scale of wages for the whole region; but at each colliery every complaint and grievance will be taken up and investigated by the superintendents and adjusted when it is just."

The operators say that if they granted the demand for union recognition they would have to admit.

First, that every workman whose name is not on the union rolls as a member in good standing shall be discharged;

Second, that no non-union men shall hereafter be employed;

Third, that if a union man shall hereafter be dismissed for any cause, he shall be reinstated on demand of the union or its representative; and fourth, that the foremen and superintendents shall be agreeable to the union.

On the other hand the mine workers say this is not a fair statement of the case. Their statement is that on February 14 the United Mine Workers sent a letter to the coal producing companies inviting them to confer over the wage scale for the year beginning April 1, 1902. The companies declined to discuss the question. A convention of the men was held and the following demands were made:

First, an increase of twenty per cent in wages to all men performing contract work.

Second, eight hours to constitute a day's work for all persons employed by the day or week without any reduction in their present wage rate.

Third, coal to be accurately weighed and paid for by weight wherever practicable.

Says He Is Well Pleased by Scenes.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

Lieut. Gen. Miles inspected Pearl Harbor and the sites for the shore defenses yesterday, and after his trip about the east and middle lochs spent a couple of hours on the Oahu plantation, overlooking the mill and the great pumping station with its 12,000,000 gallons pump. The trip was the most extensive one which the general will take, and it gave him the most favorable impression of the capacity of the islands.

There were not a dozen in the party which left the naval docks yesterday morning in the steamer J. A. Cummins for the excursion. Capt. Williamson arranged the journey and those who were on the ship were: Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Col. M. P. Maus, Col. Girard, Major Charles Davis, Capt. White, of the Navy, Mr. Rouse, Mr. Wiborg, Mr. Hoyt, Mr. J. B. Atherton and Mr. W. F. Dillingham. The trip down was made in good time and the entrance into the lochs was closely inspected by the military men. The sites for the shore batteries were shown from the ship and then passing inside and up to the east loch the location of the various essential features of the naval station were pointed out and discussed.

The tour of the lochs gave an excellent opportunity to see all that was to be seen about the harbor, and then the party debarked and took a special train which was in waiting at the end of the line, and immediately proceeded to Oahu plantation, where the mill and later the pump were looked over. The journey homeward was made with only two stops, one for luncheon at Pearl City and later while at Moanalua, that a view might be had of the Kahaui tract, which it is proposed to make the site of the army barracks.

Gen. Miles said that he had enjoyed to the utmost the opportunity to look over the harbor and the plantations. He said he was greatly charmed with what he had seen and that it had unfolded new ideas as to the wealth of the island, its fertility and resources. As to the harbor he said there was no problem that could not be met easily and that when perhaps after some years there was constructed the yards and its defenses, it would give an impregnable station.

After dining at the hotel Gen. Miles and the members of the party were the guests of honor at a reception and dance at the Hawaiian Hotel, several hundred people being in attendance. The visitors were met by many of the leading people of the city and it was an evening of enjoyment throughout. The ladies of the party and the unofficial members had spent the day driving, the Pali, Punchbowl and Waikiki being the points of interest visited.

Gen. Miles will spend today, before the departure of the Thomas, which is still scheduled for noon, in a visit to the Kakaiake tract, and a drive to Punchbowl. Col. Maus is a firm believer in the efficacy of a fortification of that point of vantage, as precluding any enemy from ever capturing the city and holding it.

The transport is all ready to sail, and Gen. Miles is anxious to gain time for the remainder of his trip.

CATARH IS ALWAYS THE RESULT of a neglected cold. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy will not cure catarrh, but will cure the cold and so prevent that disagreeable malady. This remedy not only relieves the local irritation of the throat and lungs, but removes the causes of the diseased condition. It leaves the system in a natural and healthy condition. It always cures and cures quickly. All dealers and druggists sell it. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

Lumbago 30 Years

A Remarkable Cure Performed by Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt.



Dr. McLAUGHLIN—Dear Sir: I suffered from lumbago pains and sciatica for 30 years before using your Electrical Treatment, and in two months your wonderful Belt entirely cured me. Appreciating the excellence of your method, I am, yours truly, HUGH FRASER, 2195 Elm avenue, San Francisco.

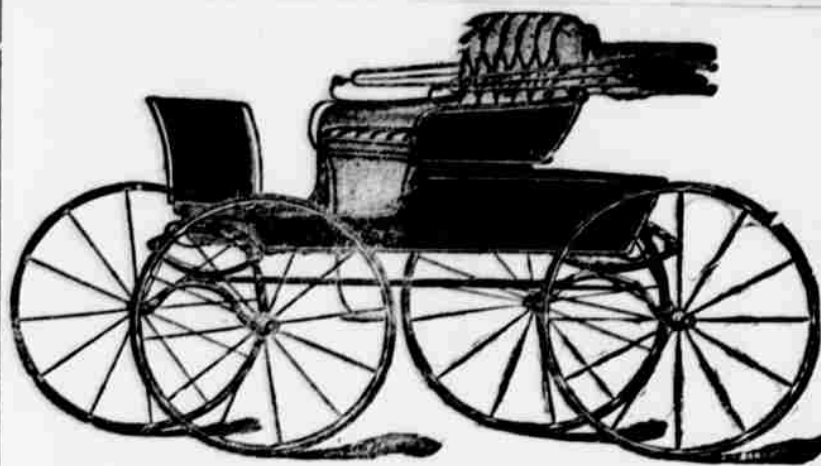
And some people are content with pasting porous plasters on their backs to get the little relief they give. Lumbago is a condition which can be cured by Electricity as I apply it. I can tell you of hundreds of other cures.

My Belt pours a gentle, glowing heat into the back and cures it to stay cured.

A man recently told me that he had had lumbago for twenty years, and it had never laid him up yet, though he felt badly at the time. He was carried from his work in a hack two days after, and was in bed when he sent for my belt. It cured him. Get it before you are laid up. It will cure you quickly, and your trouble will never come back. Call and see it; or sent for book of proof. Send this ad.

Dr. M. E. McLaughlin, 906 Market St. San Francisco, Cal., U.S.A.

Office hours: 8 a. m. to 5:30 p. m.; Sundays 10 to 1. Never Sold by Drug Stores or Agents.



Low Wheel Buggies at Cost

To dispose of our stock of Low Wheel Rubber Tired Buggies, we will sell them at cost.

Former Prices	\$160.	Now	\$125.
" "	175.	" "	135.
" "	200.	" "	160.
" "	250.	" "	200.

Note these figures—Nothing like them were offered before. Substantial reductions on all other vehicles. Harness, Whips, etc. likewise reduced.

Pacific Vehicle & Supply Co. Ltd.

Beretania St., Near Fort.

Why the Maine Was Destroyed.

NEW YORK, October 4.—At the annual convention of the Christian and Missionary Alliance, Rev. Henry Varley of London, England, has preached on "Slavery." He said that providence had directed the hand that blew up the Maine in order that Spain might be punished on account of the slavery in Cuba.

Prince Kuhio's Age.

For the information of inquiring voters you can say in your columns that the Bible record of the late Queen Dowager Kapiolani states that Jonah Kuhio Kalaniana'ole was born March 26, 1871. Consequently he is eligible as a candidate for election as our Delegate.

Yours truly,
JOHN F. COLBURN.

THE Steel Giant Grubber



Which has proved so successful in clearing land of lantana was introduced by the PACIFIC HARDWARE COMPANY, LIMITED, a little more than a year ago and has the endorsement of those who have used it.

The several invoices of Grubbers already received have been disposed of so promptly on arrival that they have not been advertised.

A few of the No. 2 size are now in stock and a supply of No. 1 are expected at an early date.

Any one interested in freeing his land of lantana should correspond with the

Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd.

Fort Street, Honolulu.

MILITIA ARMS UNDER ARMS

The Pennsylvania Guard Called Out.

HARRISBURG, (Pa.), October 6.—Governor Stone late tonight ordered out the entire National Guard of Pennsylvania, numbering about 10,000 men, to do duty in the anthracite coal regions. The soldiers will be in the field tomorrow. The order calling out the guard is as follows: "In certain portions of the counties of Luzerne, Schuylkill, Carbon, Lackawanna, Susquehanna, Northumberland and Columbia tumults and riots frequently occur. Men who desire to work have been beaten and driven away and their families threatened. Railroad trains have been threatened and stoned and the tracks torn up. The civil authorities have been unable to maintain order and have called upon the governor and commander in chief of the National Guard for troops. The situation grows more serious each day. The territory now involved is so extensive that the troops now on duty are insufficient to prevent all disorder."

The Major General commanding will place the entire division on duty, distributing them in such localities as will render them most effective for preserving the public peace.

"As tumults, riots, mobs and disorder usually occur when men attempt to work in and about the coal mines he will see that all men who desire to work and their families have ample military protection. He will protect all trains and other property from unlawful interference and will arrest all persons engaging in acts of violence and intimidation, and hold them under guard until their release will not endanger the public peace, and will see that the threats, intimidations, assaults and all acts of violence cease at once. The public peace and good order will be preserved upon all occasions throughout the several counties, and no interference whatever will be permitted with officers and men in the discharge of their duties under this order. The dignity and authority of the state must be maintained, and her power to suppress all lawlessness within her borders be asserted."

The formal order was given out at the executive mansion shortly before 11 o'clock tonight by Private Secretary Goring.

Governor Stone called a conference of the general officers of the Guard, at which it was decided to put the troops in the field. The canvas and other camp equipment will be shipped from the state arsenal, and it is expected that all the troops will be in the field within twenty-four hours.

ALBANY, (N. Y.), October 6.—Governor Odell late tonight issued an order directing the entire second regiment, composed of six separate companies from Albany and Plattsburg, to protect the property of the Hudson Valley Railway Company, upon whose lines a strike has been in progress for some weeks.

Adjutant General Henry is on duty at the National Guard headquarters tonight, and prepared a list of additional available troops should their services be deemed necessary by Colonel Lloyd.

MINERS WILL STRIKE.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., October 7.—In accordance with the address issued by President Mitchell last night calling on all local unions to meet and take a vote on the question of remaining on strike, the mine workers of the Prospect, Oakdale and Midvale coal collieries of the Lehigh Coal company held a meeting in this city today and at its conclusion it was announced that the men had unanimously voted to stay out in a body until they had won the strike.

This is the first meeting held in this anthracite field under the instructions of President Mitchell since the strike began.

The news of the calling out of the entire National Guard did not become generally known throughout this region until this morning. It did not cause any commotion or much surprise. The entire Wyoming valley, of which Wilkesbarre is the center, was extremely quiet this morning. The sheriff has received no reports of violence anywhere and in fact there has been no disorder of any consequence since last week.

The situation, so far as the mining of coal is concerned, remains absolutely unchanged. The quantity of coal being shipped is very small compared with the normal production.

The absence from strike headquarters of President Mitchell and the district presidents, who are in Buffalo today in conference with representatives of the National Association of Manufacturers made things rather quiet here. National Board Member John Fallon, who was in charge, said the situation was unchanged.

The coal company officials and others who hold the same views as the operators, predict that with military protection for the men who want to work there will be no trouble in getting a sufficient number of men to produce enough coal to relieve the fuel famine.

The strikers, as a result of the governor's action are even more firm for holding out than they have been at any time since the suspension was inaugurated. The leaders say they look upon the struggle now as a general one of capital against labor and maintain that with the help of organized labor the country over the miners can stay away from the mines until the operators are compelled through public opinion to yield a point.

While the miners generally condemn the calling out of the troops they say they feel that in the end it will be a help to them.

They recognize the fact that great pressure was brought to bear on Governor Stone to send his entire military force into the coal fields and now that he has done it the question of coal or no coal this winter, they argue, is "up to the mine owners." President Mitchell's remark to the correspondent of the Associated Press last night that the military of the United States could not make the men work if they did not want to was repeated today by every leader or mine worker. They pointed to the statements made by different authorities that since the troops came into the Wyoming region the coal production has not increased and

that very few additional men have returned to work.

The thorough control of Plymouth at its meeting last night, passed a resolution with one dissenting vote protesting against the presence of troops in the borough. A battalion of the Ninth regiment was placed in that community yesterday.

ROOSEVELT TO MITCHELL.

WASHINGTON, October 7.—President Roosevelt has requested Mr. Mitchell, president of the Mine Workers' union, to use his influence to induce the men to go to work with the promise of the appointment of a committee to investigate their grievances and a further promise that the president will urge on congress legislation in accordance with a recommendation of that committee. No reply has yet been received from Mr. Mitchell.

The president sent Carroll D. Wright, commissioner of labor, to Philadelphia to meet Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Wright has reported that after the proposition had been submitted, Mr. Mitchell said that he wanted to take it under consideration.

The miners' unions are today voting upon the question of whether they shall continue the strike, but this is upon the proposition of the coal operators and not upon the suggestion of the president to Mr. Mitchell. It is expected that the miners will take up the suggestion of the president and decide upon it after it has been presented by Mr. Mitchell.

Commissioner of Immigration Sargent returned from Philadelphia today but had no information to communicate as he did not see Mr. Mitchell in that city.

A DYNAMITE OUTRAGE.

SHENANDOAH, Pa., October 7.—Mrs. Kuklewicz, of Brownsville, called at military headquarters this morning and reported to General Gobin that her home was partially destroyed by a dynamite explosion about 1 o'clock this morning and she was compelled to move out with her family. It was reported to the general that the explosion was determined upon by the Lithuanian local of Brownsville. Provost Marshal Parquhar, in command of a squad from the Second City troop, returned from Brownsville to make an investigation. Kuklewicz is employed at Shenandoah colliery.

In speaking of the general orders issued last night in connection with the calling out of the entire National Guard General Gobin says he desires to call special attention to the following clause:

"It will be the duty of all persons engaged in acts of violence and intimidation and hold them under guard until their release will not endanger the public peace."

This, he says, will dispose of hearings before Justices of the peace in the matter of these arrests and ought to have a good effect.

MILITIA ALL OUT.

HARRISBURG, Pa., October 7.—Major General Mower has ordered Colonel Elliott, assistant adjutant general of the division on duty at the adjutant general's office in this city, to direct the movements of the National Guard. The entire state military force was ordered out last night by Governor Stone and Colonel Elliott expects to have every regiment in the strike territory under his command. The guard will be distributed by regiments over the anthracite regions for the purpose of protecting the non-striking men who desire to work and to suppress tumults and riots if they should occur. General Gobin returned to Shenandoah this morning.

Governor Stone declines to make any statement giving his reasons for ordering the troops on duty. He says the formal orders explain the situation fully.

OFFERS OF THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, October 7.—The following statement was made public at the White House this afternoon:

"On October 6, Monday, Hon. Carroll D. Wright, commissioner of labor, went to Philadelphia and gave to Mr. John Mitchell the following from the president: 'If Mr. Mitchell will secure the immediate return to work of the miners in the anthracite regions the president will at once appoint a commission to investigate thoroughly into all matters at issue between the operators and miners and will do all in his power to obtain a settlement of those questions in accordance with the report of the commission.'"

"Mr. Mitchell has taken this matter under consideration but the president has not yet been advised of any decision."

CITIZENS AT WORK.

HARRISBURG, Pa., October 8.—Governor Stone gave a hearing this afternoon to a delegation of Chicago citizens who submitted a proposition to end the coal strike.

ANOTHER CONFERENCE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., October 7.—President John Mitchell and his party and the committee appointed by the National Manufacturers' Association arrived here today. No number of either party would discuss the probable propositions to be submitted for a plan whereby the manufacturers might secure a supply of anthracite coal and thus keep their plants in operation during a continuance of the strike. The committee from the manufacturers' association is composed of Frank C. Leake, Philadelphia; George H. Barbour, Detroit; D. M. Parry, Richard Young and G. Maxwell of Indianapolis. When seen by an Associated Press representative this morning before the beginning of the conference Mr. Parry said:

"The tentative plan has been discussed by the committee. On the one hand we get together and talk the matter over with Mr. Mitchell nothing can be said for publication except that we have strong hopes of accomplishing something before the conclusion of this conference which will be of benefit to the manufacturers of this country."

"Have you any understanding with the operators?"

"No, we have made no move in that direction as yet. If we are able to accomplish anything with Mr. Mitchell and his colleagues we will then try to formulate a plan on a purely business basis to bring the two sides of the controversy together for the benefit of the manufacturers."

President Mitchell declined to discuss the action of Governor Stone in calling out the entire national guard of Pennsylvania and refused to give the substance of what passed yesterday between himself and Carroll D. Wright, United States commissioner of labor, in Philadelphia.

At 9:45 o'clock Mr. Mitchell and the three district presidents, Duffy, Fahey and Nichols, went into conference with the manufacturers' committee behind closed doors.

At 12:45 p. m. the conference was adjourned until 1 o'clock.

Mr. Parry stated that a general discussion of the situation had taken place but that nothing tangible had been agreed upon. "Everything is progressing favorably," said he, "and we have hopes that some definite action will be taken at the afternoon meeting."

MITCHELL SAYS NOTHING.

BUFFALO, October 7.—President Mitchell was shown the Associated Press despatch from Washington stating that President Roosevelt had requested Mr. Mitchell to use his influence to induce the men to return to work with a promise of the appointment of a commission to investigate the miners' grievances.

Mr. Mitchell read the despatch carefully and then said he would not discuss the matter at all in reply to several questions regarding President Roosevelt's request Mr. Mitchell made the same reply: "I have nothing to say on the subject at present."

THE COAL FAMINE.

A soft coal famine, on the heels of the present anthracite coal famine, according

KAUAI'S VOTERS ARE REPUBLICAN

Great Gatherings Greet Prince Kuhio On His Island Tour.

Kauai has shown in the series of meetings held during the past ten days by Prince Kuhio that Republicanism is gaining ground among the natives of the garden isle.

From Hanalei to Naliwili the tour of the prince was one of triumphs, not even excepting Waimea, where by the dragging of the natives by Home Rulers under orders from Honolulu the meeting of the Republicans was kept down to the lowest figure of any place on the island.

Prince Kuhio, Stephen Desha, and Representative Makekau arrived in the steamer W. G. Hall yesterday morning, after having given a full week to the northern island. They held eight or ten meetings, covered the entire island and found on the part of the people a great willingness and desire to hear what they had to say concerning the issues of the campaign. The first meeting at Hanalei was one which set the note of the entire trip. There seems to be no feeling there except one of confidence in the future and the success of the Republican party, and the Hawaiians are stalwarts in their defense of the party.

At Kilaeua and Keala the meetings were not so large, but there was nothing short in the enthusiasm which was displayed among the people. Then came Waimea, and there the small size of the meeting caused inquiries to be made. These developed that the committee of the Home Rule party here had sent instructions to the leaders thereof to prevent the meeting if possible, and the result was that sentiments kept many people from attending the gathering. Some of the Hawaiians were seen, however, and they were asked what was the matter and told the story of the orders. This put the prince on his mettle and he sought some of his fellow countrymen, and they listened to his remarks and after he had concluded said that he had opened their eyes and they would struggle to make the people see how they were being fooled.

From that time on the tour was a triumphal procession, the people at Kekaha, Koloa, Lihue and Naliwili showing their interest in the fight in many ways. That end of the island seems to have discovered the unsatisfactory nature of the claims of Wilcox, and the result has been that the speakers for Home Rule, sent up to discountenance the Republicans, were unable to do anything with the natives. Poepoe was made the commissioner to represent Wilcox, who felt that he must go on to Hawaii, and that astute politician has found already that he has no chance to turn the natives Home Rulerward once their eyes have been opened.

Prince Kuhio was in fine spirits and health yesterday, when he had time to get the effects of travel worn off, and he went into the task of future plans with a vigor which betokened success. He spent four hours going over the plans of campaign with the committee, and then went off for a little rest with friends. Of his trip he said:

"We had a most satisfactory time in every way. It is remarkable to see the change that has come over the people, for they are now anxious to hear everything that can be told them as to the political outlook, and they grasp the situation at once. The work on Kauai is most systematic and the prospects are that every Republican candidate will be elected. There is a strong combination working for Republican success this year. The Gays, the Wilcozes, the Rices, are all out strong for the strike, and they are using to great advantage their long standing friendship with the Hawaiian people, who are in turn pledging their strength to the party."

"I am delighted with the feeling on the island and believe that we will win there, for the entire republican ticket. All the candidates were with us on the trip and the people seemed to favor their candidacy."

As the result of the long conference between the candidate for delegate and the executive committee yesterday, it was decided that he should go to Maui tomorrow, and that he should return to this city October 26th to spend the last week in work here. This will give him ample time to cover Maui, and as well will permit him to have time to see everyone of the voters on Oahu, so that there will be no difficulty about the interest or dash of the closing week of the campaign. The arrangements for the Maui week have been put in the hands of the district committee there, and Chairman Pogue will notify the local body as to the steamer to be used, and the route which will furnish the best results. It is not known who will accompany the candidate, and in fact it may be that he will make this trip without anyone except the local candidates.

NEW YORK, October 7.—It is stated that less than four days' supply of coal remains for the running of the pumping station of the Brooklyn Water Works and unless more coal comes before Thursday or Friday, the pumping station may have to close. The gas companies in Brooklyn are all short of coal. Many Brooklyn churches will close if the coal famine continues.

A gang of coal pirates is at work in the harbor and in future many captains of tugs and barges will go armed to fight the robbers. One large captain reports that he was robbed of ten tons of soft coal while on the way from South Amboy, N. J. The captain says he was awakened by men who had boarded the barge. They were armed with pistols and he was powerless. They loaded four skips and disappeared with their previous cargo.

A soft coal famine, on the heels of the present anthracite coal famine, according

HAWAII IS ALL RIGHT.

Advices from Hawaii are that the progress of the republican campaign is decidedly satisfactory. Just as it was on this island, the registration has been most pleasing to the party workers. The total registration for the big island is 2,981, of which the first district has 1,571, and the second 1,410. This shows an increase of 284 in the registration for the first district. The voters of Kahala number 324.

Wilcox has not been making much progress, according to the letters received Saturday, as he went on to Waimea, where he was to meet Palmer Woods. The very latest thing in campaign stories comes from Kohala. After the arrival of Wilcox on Wednesday last a story began to be circulated that Prince Kuhio was under arrest and in jail here. The charge was said to be practically baseless, for it was explained that the Prince had been criticizing Wilcox and saying hard things about him and his work, and the United States government protected its representatives and delegates in congress from such remarks.

Stephen Desha, candidate for senator from that island, who has been accompanying Prince Kuhio about for the past two weeks, will leave for Hilo to carry on his own fight, in the Claudine, Tuesday. He will, according to the plans which are being talked of now, make a hard and fast fight for the next two weeks, and thus will prevent any voters from being away by eleventh hour remarks or promises of the Home Rulers. He will tour the island again and will have with him a company of the local candidates in each district. In his absence Senator Paris is making a hard fight, and the prospects are that there will be a complete turning over of the island before the end of the campaign.

MAUI GAINING GROUND.

More hopeful reports for the Republican ticket come from the island of Maui. The throwing into the campaign of the Democratic ticket, at the last, has given a new impetus to the Republican campaign, for, always hopeful, the followers of the old party now believe they will be able to snow under Senator William White. John Richardson, who is making the hardest fight for the Democrats, is confident that he may win yet, as he is of opinion that White is losing supporters among his own party. It is said to be generally recognized that the nomination of White, and the failure to pull him down for a Democrat when the fusion was agreed upon, was a political blunder on the part of Wilcox, and Maunites are now insisting that the members of the nominating convention were forced by the Honolulu pressure of Wilcox and Kalaupokalani to put up the former senator.

Col. W. H. Cornwell, who returned from a trip to Maui Saturday, said that he had heard nothing but that Dickey was gaining ground, and that it would be a fight between him and Clark, with White falling out of the race before its end. He said the whole Democratic ticket was gaining ground, which means that there is increased majority for the entire Republican list in sight.

The condition on Molokai is even better than at first, for the people at the settlement have been industriously reading all that has been said concerning the leper question and the result is that there might be danger for a Home Ruler appearing there and advocating the placing of the settlement under control of the United States. Letters on Saturday ask for new literature and say that the lepers are very much concerned over the campaign and are using their influence with their clean friends to prevent any possible return if the Home Rule fighting.

PLANS FOR FIGHTING.

Steps may be taken today to secure the organization of travelers for commercial houses on something of the line of the National Commercial Travelers' Association. There are a great many of the traveling men who are good Republicans but there are still in the list men who, while working for progressive houses, find time when on the other islands to do considerable "knocking" both of the party and of the candidate. The plan is being considered of securing the influence of all these travelers for the Republican ticket, so that they may be of assistance during the last two weeks in pushing the party canvass.

It was reported yesterday that Admiral George C. Beckley, who was one of the candidates for the nomination for Delegate before the last Republican convention, and whose name has been mentioned for the place in the future, has come out squarely and declared himself for the party.

to the coal dealers is now impending, and is likely to strike this city in a few days. Scarcity of motive power is given as the cause of the delay in shipment. Prospects are that in case the coal strike continues until winter sets in the gas companies will have great difficulty in turning out the normal supply.

In Manhattan borough the gas company is manufacturing about 60,000,000 feet of gas a day and is able to adjust its plants to either soft or hard coal can be in use to advantage.

The Brooklyn Gas Company is not so situated, however, and is buying all the anthracite available.

himself for Wilcox. The report said that he had furnished a substantial portion of the Home Rule campaign fund, and that at every port where the Claudine touched he would go ashore and there use his influence with the natives gathered about for the Home Rule candidate. Admiral Beckley could not be found yesterday, but the information came from Hawaiian sources. It was said further that Beckley was making many converts and holding many wavering men firm for the Home Rulers, and that his friends were saying that in the event of the defeat of Prince Kuhio, Beckley thought he would be the only man possible for candidate in 1904.

PLANS FOR THE CLOSING.

The Young Men's Republican Club will make a whirlwind finish of the campaign. The most important action of the campaign committee at its meeting on Saturday was to decide upon meetings each Saturday evening until the conclusion of the fight. For this purpose the Orpheum was secured and the meetings of Oct. 18th and 25th, and November 1st, will be made as great as is possible. There will be the best orators in the city secured for those occasions and they will give a thorough airing to the principles of the party and the issues before the people.

FUNERAL OF MRS. M'BRYDE

KOHALA, Oct. 12.—Wednesday, October 8th, witnessed one of the saddest ceremonies that Kohala has known—that of the funeral of the late Mrs. Douglas McBryde, a daughter of one of our oldest residents, Mrs. Robert H. Hnd.

The entire community was in mourning over the young life so suddenly cut off. Born here and growing up amongst Kohala people, the sorrow was genuine and heartfelt.

The wireless telegram announcing her death was received here late Tuesday night, and early Wednesday morning a large number of friends were on the way to meet the remains which were being brought here for interment, accompanied by the husband and the brothers of the deceased.

The funeral took place at 4 p. m. in the Church of St. Augustine, the Rev. Mr. Kiteat of Honolulu officiating. Long before the hour named the church was filled. The services were exceedingly impressive. The floral decorations were beautiful, many of them coming from friends in Honolulu.

The body was laid in its last resting place just as the setting sun covered the sky with glory, and the hymn, "Peace, Perfect Peace," was being sung.

Much sympathy is felt for the husband, and mother and sister in San Francisco and relatives here.

Crowding to California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 1.—Thirteen thousand people have taken advantage this year of the low rates to this State effective in March and September last. The Southern Pacific Passenger Department issued yesterday the figures of colonist and second-class passenger travel from the East to California. For September 1,741 colonists and 327 second-class passengers came to California by the way of El Paso. By way of Ogden there were 5,872 colonists and 536 second-class travelers. In March of this year 1,987 colonists and 298 second-class passengers came by the way of El Paso and 3,587 colonists and 729 second-class passengers via the Ogden gateway. The low colonist rates from the East are to continue in effect this year of the Southern Pacific and Santa Fe and their connections. The Santa Fe has not yet issued its figures relative to colonist and second-class travel for last March and September.

Organizing Longshoremen.

PORTLAND, Or., October 6.—Delegates from all important points on the coast from San Diego to Nome, were in attendance today at the opening session of the first convention of the International Longshoremen's Association, marine and Transport Workers' Association of the Northwest, Daniel J. Keefe, the international president, presided. The main work of today's session was to perfect plans for the establishment of a central organization to have charge of the work in the Northwest and the committee that had this in charge proposed in its report that a per capita fee be levied on all of the unions for the purpose of keeping an organizer, and a paid secretary who would have charge of the coast work and through whom the local difficulties could be reported. This will facilitate action without having first to consult the national organization.

The most important report was that of the organizing committee, the absorbing aim of the delegates now is to perfect a coast organization that will bring all of the coast unions in close touch.

Berber Tribes Submit.

NEW YORK, October 4.—Despatches from Fez to the Times by way of London say the rebellious Berber tribes have completely submitted to the Moroccan Government. They will pay any fine that the Sultan may levy, will return all looted property, will pay damages for the villages they have burned and will accept any further punishment that may be imposed on them.

Lipton's Third Challenge.

LONDON, October 7.—Sir Thomas Lipton's third challenge for a series of races for the America's cup was signed this afternoon at Belfast, Ireland, by the officials of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club. The Honorable Charles Russell represented Sir Thomas Lipton. The challenge was immediately posted and goes to New York on the White Star Line steamer Oceanic (which sails from Liverpool tomorrow and from Queenstown on Thursday).

Japanese Battleship Floated.

YOKOHAMA, October 4.—The Japanese battleship Shikishima, which went ashore at Yokohama during the typhoon of September 29th has been floated. She only sustained slight damages.

Dying Like Sheep.

MANILA, October 7.—The insular government has appropriated \$5,000 to fight cholera in the province of Bullo, Panay. Although the number of cholera cases in this province has decreased, there is still an average of a thousand cases a day.

McDUFFIE TOO LATE

He Did Not Catch Defaulter Wright.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 7.—Deputy Sheriff Arthur McDuffie, who has come from Honolulu in search of Wright, was in conference last evening with Captain of Detectives Martin and Assistant United States Attorney Joseph J. Dunne of Hawaii. Dunne came up from Honolulu on the Alameda and he says that he saw nothing of Wright aboard the steamship. He knows Wright very well, and had always thought him a high-minded, upright man. He says he was greatly surprised when he heard that Wright was accused of the theft of public funds.

When Deputy Sheriff McDuffie arrived here he sought out Dunne and presented the following letter from High Sheriff Brown of Honolulu, who desires that Dunne look out for the territorial interest in any extradition proceedings that may arise:

High Sheriff's Office, Honolulu, Sept. 29, 1902.—J. J. Dunne, San Francisco, Cal., U. S. A.—Dear Sir: The bearer, Arthur McDuffie, has been commissioned by Governor Dole to go to San Francisco with extradition papers for the arrest and return, if possible, of William H. Wright.

The Attorney General has advised me to request you to appear for the Territory in case proceedings are brought for Wright's release before the officer leaves San Francisco for Honolulu.

I feel every confidence in advising McDuffie to go to you in case of any legal complications. A. M. BROWN.

It is not definitely known that Wright came to this city as a stowaway on the Alameda, but that is the best information the Hawaiian authorities have at present. Chief of Police Wittman stated last night that he did not believe Wright is in this city, asserting that he had probably gone East.

AFTER THE ABSCONDER.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 7.—Arthur McDuffie, a special officer commissioned by Governor Dole to follow Wright to the United States with extradition papers, called on the police yesterday afternoon immediately after his arrival on the Sierra and was closeted with Chief Wittman and Captain of Detectives Martin for several hours. At the end of the conference a full description of the embezzling treasurer was prepared last night and wired to all of the principal cities in the East, asking the authorities to hold him.

Chief Wittman said last night that he was satisfied Wright did not remain in San Francisco, but took the first opportunity to go East before the news of his defection became public in this country.

Joseph J. Dunne, Assistant United States Attorney in the Islands, was a passenger on the Alameda, on which ship Wright is supposed to have stowed away when making his escape from Honolulu. When he boarded the ship he was told by High Sheriff Brown that it was supposed that Wright was on board, but he supposed at the time that the Wright referred to was another embezzler from the court of claims, who is now in custody in the islands, and he paid no further attention to it. He did suggest to the sheriff that it would be a good plan to send the captain of the harbor police over on the Alameda to watch for the fugitive when a landing was made in San Francisco, but the sheriff did not deem his information sufficiently positive to warrant him in going to this expense.

Dunne is in receipt of a letter from Sheriff Brown stating that McDuffie has been empowered to take all legal proceedings necessary to secure Wright's return, and asking him to cooperate with the officer and undertake any legal steps that may be necessary to insure the detention of the fugitive if he should be captured.

The description of Wright as "telegraphed East by the police gives him age as 35 years and weight at about 180 pounds. He is 5 feet 10 or 11 inches in height, has a dark complexion, which may have been shaded previously to his flight, hair dark and dark gray eyes, very high forehead and high, wide cheekbones, with full features, good teeth and a dimple in chin. He is erect in carriage and quiet in manner, appearing like a prosperous American. He is three-quarters white and one-quarter Kanaka.—Call, October 7.

EARTHQUAKE DOES DAMAGE AT GUAM

WASHINGTON, October 6.—Acting Secretary Darling of the Navy Department received a cablegram today from Rear-Admiral Wildes of Cavite, P. I., transmitting the following message from Captain Schroeder, Naval Governor of the island of Guam:

"Reported destructive earthquake (at Guam) September 23d. No Americans injured. Damage naval station estimated at \$2,000; (damage to) insular public buildings and bridges, \$22,000. Authority required to purchase necessary material for the island to make necessary repairs."

MANILA, October 6.—The collier Austin, which has just arrived here from Guam, brings reports of a series of severe earthquakes there September 23d, as a result of which the marine barracks at Agaña and other buildings collapsed and much other damage was done. Two natives were killed. One hundred and eighty shocks were experienced in twenty-four hours. The population was terrorized and fled from the buildings and encamped outdoors.

The Austin will return to Guam with lumber and other materials for the rebuilding of the Government buildings.

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ASSESSMENTS.

THE TWENTY-FIRST ASSESSMENT of 10% or two dollars (\$2.00) per share has been called to be due and payable June 20, 1902.
The twenty-second assessment of 10% or two dollars (\$2.00) per share has been called to be due and payable August 21, 1902.
The twenty-third assessment of 10% or two dollars (\$2.00) per share has been called to be due and payable October 21, 1902.
The twenty-fourth and final assessment of 10% or two dollars (\$2.00) per share has been called to be due and payable December 21, 1902.
Interest will be charged on assessments unpaid ten days after the same are due at the rate of one per cent (1%) per month from the date upon which such assessments are due.
The above assessments will be payable at the office of The B. F. Dillingham Co., Ltd., Stangenwald building, (Signed) ELMER E. DAXTON, Treasurer Olaa Sugar Co.
May 12, 1902. 2333

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.
IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising. It cures Scoury, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples and Sores of all kinds. It is a never failing and permanent cure. It cures Old Sores, Cures Sores on the Neck, Cures Sores on the Legs, Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face, Cures Scurvy, Cures Ulcers, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glandular Swellings, Clears the Blood from all impure matter. From whatever cause arising. It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones. As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles of 5d each, and in cases containing 2s 6d the quantity, sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words, "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's World-Famed Blood Mixture" blown in the bottle. WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

CASTLE & COOKE CO., Ltd.
HONOLULU.

Commission Merchants
SUGAR FACTORS.

AGENTS FOR
The Hawaiian Plantation Company,
The Wailua Agricultural Co., Ltd.,
The Olaa Sugar Company,
The Wailua Sugar Mill Company,
The Puna Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.,
The Standard Oil Company,
The George F. Blake Steam Pump,
Weston's Centrifugals,
The New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Boston,
The Aetna Fire Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn.,
The Alliance Assurance Company, of London.

CABLE SHIP COLONIA ARRIVES

Vessel Uncoiled 3455 Knots of Cable Into Pacific.

HONOLULU yesterday was two days nearer the sources of the world's news than ever before in its history. Fanning Island, the British cable station southeast of the Hawaiian Islands, four days' distant by steamer, is connected by cable with Victoria, British Columbia, and when the British cable steamer Colonia steamed into Honolulu yesterday forenoon she brought news of the world up to October 6. Even the Alameda which came in yesterday evening, had she arrived at the same time as the Colonia, had news only up to the afternoon of October 4.

The cable news which the Colonia brought from the Fanning Island station to Honolulu yesterday was brief. There were but four messages and these related largely to affairs in which the British people would naturally be interested. One was to the effect that King Edward would have a Thanksgiving service in Westminster Abbey on the 18th. Another told of the death of Sir Frederick Abel. A third related to two new Cunarders built on the Clyde and the last said that President Roosevelt's efforts to end the coal strike were futile. All were dated at Vancouver, October 5. Thus month by month the outlying islands of the great Pacific Ocean are being linked to the rest of the world by cable. The cable news which the Honoluluans read this morning in the Advertiser came over the longest single stretch of cable laid in any ocean on the globe—a length of 3455 knots. As yet the cable is not directly on Fanning Island, but the end is within a mile of the station held up by a monster buoy which will be secured by the Anglia which is to leave for Fanning Island tomorrow. On the Anglia is the remainder of the cable which will connect this buoyed-up end with the cable station. The Anglia will then commence laying the cable between Fanning and Suva which will complete the great All-British cable from Vancouver to Sydney.

To now receive news that is only four and a half days old is a novelty to islanders. To the British cable company goes the credit of giving to American-Hawaii her first actual news by cable, but it will be an American cable within seventy days which will give Hawaii news that is only old by a few minutes.

On October 6 the Colonia completed the laying of the cable from Victoria, which port she left on September 18 at 2 p. m. At 11 a. m. Cable Engineer Lucas made the following entry in his log:

"Monday, 6th October, 11 a. m., sound 420 fms. sent following Telcon, London: 'October 6th, 11 a. m., about to buoy end one mile from Fanning Id. cable house. Have had fine weather all the way and the whole of this long section has been laid out without a check of any kind, everything and every one has worked splendidly. Length 3455 knots. Colonia proceeds to Honolulu this afternoon. All well.'"

Other dispatches would have been taken on that day had it not been that the station at Vancouver got out of order.

Upon arrival yesterday at Honolulu the fine cable ship was moored alongside the Pacific Mail wharf. The Anglia, which has aboard the cable for the stretch between Fanning and Suva, steamed alongside and arrangements were at once begun to transfer \$5.05 knots of cable remaining aboard the Colonia to the Anglia. The Colonia looks huge alongside the Anglia which is much lower but this apparent difference in size comes from the fact that the Colonia is light at present and the Anglia is loaded down with cable and coal. The four big cable tanks on the Colonia have been emptied of cable and water, while those of the Anglia are filled. There was an air of business yesterday aboard the Anglia where special drums were being rigged to slip the cable over to be lowered into her tanks. When this is completed the Anglia will depart for Fanning to pick up the last thread in the chain which will connect all British possessions in an unending circle.

The Colonia will remain in port about a week taking in about 1500 tons of coal and her tanks will be filled with water for ballast. This will bring her down to about the size of the Anglia. When the Colonia leaves Honolulu she will take aboard S. S. Dickenson, special representative of the Mackay Cable Company. The cable route between Hawaii and Midway Island will be surveyed and thence to the point where the Nero left off between Guam and Midway. It will be Mr. Dickenson's duty to select cable landing places and stations at Midway, Guam and Luzon.

The work of laying the Victoria-Fanning Island cable was done under the direction of E. R. Lucas, chief engineer for the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company, and he is assisted by T. Clark, chief electrician; T. London, M. B. Bond, Mr. Studdert, Mr. Berners, cable engineer staff; W. Todhunter, J. Downs, W. Hintze, electrical staff; H. E. Peak, representing the Pacific Cable Board; R. Sayers, A. Harbin, Mr. Wingard, assistants to Mr. Peak. Mr. Lucas and Mr. Clark are pioneers in the cable business, both having assisted in the experiment of laying the Atlantic cable in 1866, and since have followed cable-laying all over the world. The Colonia is a new vessel, the year on the ship's bell being "1902," and she is at present on her initial voyage. She

was built by Wigham-Richardson Company of Newcastle, England, and is 201 feet long, 33 feet beam, thirty-nine feet depth, tonnage 3,000, has twin screws and a capacity when loaded of twelve knots. She can carry 4,000 knots of cable. Her staff of officers is as follows: H. Woodcock, captain; H. B. R. Lee, chief officer; J. Newton, navigating officer; G. F. Carleton, second officer; J. Brown, third officer; H. Harbutt, fourth officer; C. Slater, chief steward.

The same staff of officers which laid the cable from Victoria will go aboard the Anglia and lay the remainder, as they are not needed aboard the Colonia during her survey trip. The distance between Fanning Island and Fiji, is 2100 miles.

The laying of the Victoria-Fanning Island cable was begun under difficulties. The vessel met with nasty weather for a few days but changed into fair weather so that the cable laying was uninterrupted. Nearly 200 miles of cable were laid each day, and not a break occurred during the entire trip.

The Colonia has four huge tanks. These are circular and are lined with cement to make them water-tight, for while the cable lays coiled therein the tanks are also filled with water. An intricate mass of machinery, some delicate and other portions large and apparently unwieldy but subject to the slightest movement of the men in charge, is in plain view. The Colonia came into port with her brasses gleaming, decks white and clean and not a speck of dirt to be observed anywhere. Everything aboard is conducted as if the vessel were a British warship. In fact, the Colonia is a magnificent vessel, splendidly equipped with the most modern machinery and appliances for carrying and laying cables, and her officers are men well chosen to tread the decks. She is also the largest ship of the kind in the world.

After completing the surveys between Honolulu and Manila the expectation is that the vessel will proceed to London to take in the cable to be laid between Honolulu, Midway Island, Guam and Manila. The cable ship Silverton is now on the way from England to San Francisco with the American San Francisco-Honolulu cable aboard.

There is an impression both on board the Colonia and the Anglia that a branch cable will be laid from Fanning Island to Honolulu, so that in the event of one cable breaking messages can still be conveyed to their respective destinations.

The presence in port of two big cable ships at one time attracted crowds of people to the Pacific Mail dock and the courtesies of the ship were extended to them to inspect the vessel. Their interest was attracted largely to the huge tanks in which the cable had laid. The big buoys with which the cable ends are held up to the surface of the ocean were also objects of interest.

Both the ship's officers and the cable specialists are loud in their praises of the Colonia and say she is the finest vessel afloat. She has all the accommodations of a first class passenger steamer, the staterooms are commodious and the quarters of the men are attractive, clean and well kept.

When the Anglia leaves port for Fanning she will carry a collection of shrubs, trees and plants from Hawaii, supplied by Wray Taylor, Commissioner of Agriculture. Mr. Dickett, who is to take charge of the Fanning Island station, will beautify the place and make it as attractive as circumstances will permit. However, as the colony in the little island will be in daily touch with all that goes on in the outside world, their lot cannot be said to be a bad one.

A NEW CURE FOR SCARLET FEVER

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—A cable to the Sun from London says: The conference of German doctors, which is now in session at Carlsbad, has announced the discovery of a new cure for scarlet fever which has repeatedly proved to be successful. Dr. Moser, an assistant physician at St. Ann's Hospital for Children, at Vienna, is the discoverer of the new serum.

During the last two years he has tried it on 100 patients. The mortality has decreased to between 5 and 2 per cent. The rate at other hospitals is double this. The congress has been informed that the Government will vote a considerable sum of money in order that the serum may be made in large quantities and distributed to all children's hospitals in Vienna.

Apart from this, the paper which attracted the greatest interest, as containing something new, was on the new fungus which Dr. Winteritz believes is the prime cause of baldness.

REVOLUTION ANNOUNCED.

Critical State of Things in Disturbed Macedonia.

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Oct. 4.—The organ of the Macedonian committee has published a manifesto of Col. Jankoff, leader of the Macedonian insurrection, announcing the revolution and calling on all Macedonians to take up arms in behalf of their country. The Colonel points out that all the Balkan states won their liberty by fire and blood. At the same time he urges that considerate treatment be meted to peaceful Mussulmans.

A public meeting convened by the Macedonian committee has voted by acclamation to address a note to the powers calling attention to the critical situation in Macedonia, urging the necessity for putting to operation the treaty of Berlin and recommending that the Macedonian question be submitted to the arbitration of the International Court at The Hague.

ATHENS, Oct. 4.—A report has been received here from Thessaly that Turkish troops have had an unsuccessful encounter with a large band of brigands occupying a strong position near Grevena, Macedonia, under the command of the notorious chief Pharmakia. The officer commanding the Turks was wounded and five of his soldiers were killed. Pharmakia recently held several people for ransom.

A Big Japanese Loan.

YOKOHAMA, Oct. 4.—The Japanese press congratulates the Government on the flotation of the loan of \$25,000,000.

THE KOHALA RAILROAD

Philip Peck Again Seeks Needed Capital.

HILO, October 9.—P. Peck leaves today by the Claudine for Honolulu, where he will take the Alameda for San Francisco. He goes in the interest of the Hilo-Kohala railroad, which he has undertaken to finance.

The prospects for the beginning of work on the railroad are encouraging, although the preliminary financial arrangements have not yet been completed. There is yet a chance for the plans to fall through, but with Mr. Peck at the throttle it is generally believed that he will pull a train from Hilo to Hakalau before he leaves it. Mr. Peck states that the road, if built, must be constructed by a combination of local and foreign capital. Hilo must come to the scratch and do something for her own redemption. Owners of real estate in Hilo especially should take more than a sentimental interest in this road. It will double the value of their holdings, and a part of this prospective profit should be invested in the stock or bonds of the company.—Tribune.

ANOTHER HORRIBLE CRIME.

A Porto Rican girl between the ages of nine and ten years was brutally assaulted, ravished and left in an unconscious state in an unoccupied shanty at Keanu, Olaa, last Monday night. Her assailant is unknown.

Captain Lake, who was on watch at the station Tuesday morning, was notified of the affair and he went at once to Keanu. He found the little girl still unconscious. Her eye was blackened, and the back of her head showed that a blow had been received there. Captain Lake improvised a stretcher and had the girl carried to the train and brought to the Hilo hospital. Dr. Reid found the girl in a high state of fever and still unconscious, with little probability of recovery. Sheriff Andrews and Deputy Sheriff Overend went to work on the case at once to ferret out the guilty man.

The victim died at the hospital yesterday morning without regaining consciousness. The sheriff kept a Porto Rican at the bedside constantly, hoping that with the return of consciousness that some description of the assailant might be secured. Four arrests have been made on suspicion.—Tribune.

BIG CATCH OF OPELU.

On Monday the fish market was burdened with the largest catch of opelu made in these waters for several years, more than 17,000 being landed. As soon as it became known the market was thronged with purchasers, as this species of fish is one of the best for drying and pickling. On Wednesday 18,300 were landed and during the day there were sales of several thousand in lots of 100, the price varying from one dollar to seventy-five cents per hundred. Some Hawaiians say that it often happens that the death of a prominent Hawaiian follows these unusual catches; after the last one Kaulani died after a short illness.—Herald.

JUDGE LITTLE IS BUSY.

Judge Little rendered a decision in an appeal from the district court this week in which it is held that section 41 of the Session Laws of 1898, of the Republic of Hawaii, deprives the parties of the right of trial by jury. "It is in conflict with the 7th article of the Constitution of the United States and is therefore void and of no effect," says the decision. The question came up on appeal in the suit of Henry J. Lyman vs. F. L. Winter and A. E. Sutton & Co., garnishee. Article 7 of the constitution provides that the right of trial by jury shall be preserved in all suits at common law involving value exceeding \$20.—Tribune.

ASSESSMENT IS REDUCED.

Tax Assessor N. C. Willifong, Homer L. Ross, T. C. Ridgway, and M. M. Springer returned by the Claudine from a trip to Kohala where they attended the tax appeal court, adjusting some fifteen cases. The court was made up of Messrs. Tullock, August and Adkins. Mr. Ridgway went as counsel for the assessor, Mr. Ross represented the Waiohine Agriculture and Grazing Company, appellants, and Mr. Springer served as stenographer for the court.

The only case tried was the one above mentioned, the others being compromised on the basis of the verdict in the one case. All the appeals were from assessments made on herd cattle which, upon instructions from Honolulu, were arbitrarily fixed at \$15 per head. The verdict of the court was a reduction from this flat rate to \$12.00 and \$10.50 per head. The various other appellants were settled with upon the same basis.—Tribune.

NO MONEY FOR COURT WORK.

Sheriff Andrews returned Wednesday from Kohala where he attended the October term of the third circuit court. Judge Edings presided. Owing to the fact that no funds are on hand to pay jurors, both the grand and trial jurors were excused from attendance. Nearly all of the civil cases were continued. There were eight criminal cases on the docket. Of these, three were continued. One defendant pleaded guilty, one withdrew appeal and the other cases were stricken from the docket.—Herald.

CITIZENS PAY FOR STREET WORK.

Mr. Wright, of the Volcano Stables,

has received an order from a committee of citizens to put teams to work hauling gravel to repair the chukholes on Front Street. One team began hauling yesterday and today three or four more will be added. Work was commenced near the junction of Ponohual where the street is in an abominable condition. The street throughout its whole length has been in need of attention for several months. Now it is next to impossible to drive a light rig in a fast trot and remain in the buggy. The numerous holes make heavy draying a very troublesome business, and the patience of the public has reached the breaking point. When Front street has been repaired at private expense, it is the intention of the Citizens' Improvement League to continue the good work in Puueo. The fact that this necessary work must be done by private subscription is sufficient commentary on the energy and wisdom of the Hilo road board.—Tribune.

NEWS NOTES.

A Japanese, despondent over financial affairs, committed suicide at nine miles last Wednesday, by hanging himself to a fence.

The remnants of the fund for the entertainment of the senatorial party has been turned over to the Fourth of July committee to liquidate unpaid bills. The majority of the subscribers agreed to this transfer.

An unknown Japanese was found dead yesterday morning hanging from the Olaa Sugar Company's flume where it crosses the government road near Keanu. He had been dead only a short time when found.

The idea of a private day school at Puueo has been abandoned for the present, owing to a delay in the arrival of a teacher from Honolulu.

Sixty-one persons took out their American citizenship papers in the circuit court on Friday and Saturday.

Robert Wilcox is touring this island, having arrived in Kawaihewa by the Claudine yesterday.

RUSSIAN FLAG IN BOSPHORUS

CONSTANTINOPLE, October 4.—Excited comment has been caused by the fact that the grand duke, Nicholas, arrived on the Russian iron-clad Georgia, which owing to the insistence of Russia, was permitted at the last moment to pass the forts. The warship anchored in full view of the Yildiz Kiosk. The censor suppressed all mention of the word, "iron-clad" but the Mussulman population was deeply impressed by what was regarded as another instance of Russia over-riding the clause of the Berlin treaty which closes the Bosphorus to foreign warships.

The sultan is showing extraordinary attention to the Grand Duke and is treating him on the same footing as a sovereign.

THE EARTHQUAKES.

Government to Investigate the Shocks on Canal Route.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—At the instance of Senator Morgan, the State Department has taken steps to ascertain what effect, if any, was caused by the recent severe seismic disturbances and volcanic outbursts on the level of Lake Managua and the San Juan river, both of which are included within the surveyed routes of the Nicaragua canal. The department has selected James O. Jones of Alabama to proceed to Nicaragua and make a thorough investigation on the lines indicated. He has been an attaché of the two canal companies and is skilled in geodetic work. The investigation is taken because, as Senator Morgan pointed out, the canal treaty requires the President to make a choice of the route for a canal only after he has ascertained the advantages of each one of all those proposed.

Situation at Panama.

WASHINGTON, October 4.—The following cablegram has been received at the Navy Department from Admiral Casey on board the Wisconsin, dated Panama, October 3: "Have sent this communication to the American Consul at Panama: 'Inform the Governor that while trains are running under the United States protection I must decline to transport any combatants, ammunition or arms which might cause interruption of traffic or convert the line of transit into a theatre of hostilities.'"

The Friars' Land.

WASHINGTON, October 4.—Three years is the period of time now fixed in the minds of the officials of the War Department as requisite for the complete settlement of the Philippine Friars land question if it is to be adjusted on the present basis. This appears to be an extraordinary waste of time, but it is accounted for by the statement that so many and complicated are the lands titles to be examined, that all the resources of the Philippine civil government cannot satisfactorily adjust them in less time.

Shaw Saves Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—The stock market, which closed yesterday utterly demoralized as a result of stringent monetary condition and other unfavorable circumstances, made a sensational recovery today. The chief causes for the complete reversal were the action of Secretary Shaw in removing the restraint on bank reserves and persistent reports from various quarters that the coal strike had at least reached the point where the negotiations for a settlement were actually under way.

No Business for Cable.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, October 1.—The direct West India Cable Company has closed its local office after having operated on this island for eighteen months. No business was the cause of the step just taken.

THE ELUSIVE PIGSKIN is the source of much sport and the cause of many injuries. Foot-ball players should use Chamberlain's Pain Balm, an antiseptic liniment, especially valuable for sprains and bruises. One application gives relief. Try it. All dealers and druggists sell it. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.



Beauty, splendor, elegance! Rich and heavy braids! Long and flowing tresses!

Ayer's Hair Vigor feeds the hair and makes it grow long and heavy. It stops falling of the hair, completely cures dandruff, and keeps the scalp clean and healthy.

As a dressing for the hair you will certainly be greatly pleased with it.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

You can always rely upon it for restoring color to your gray hair, all the full, rich color it had in early life.

There is no doubt about this. You need have no fear of being disappointed. We speak with a knowledge that covers over fifty years of experience with this valuable preparation.

Do not be deceived by cheap imitations which will only disappoint you. Make sure that you get the genuine Ayer's Hair Vigor.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

A Few Cold Facts

The superiority of the Gurney Refrigerator is accounted for by the following:

- 1.—Cleanliness
- 2.—Free Circulation
- 3.—Economy in the use of ice
- 4.—Condensation and dry air
- 5.—Low average temperature
- 6.—Freedom from condensation on inner walls
- 7.—Freedom from damage by the use of ice picks
- 8.—Proper location of drip pan
- 9.—Long life

It is the only refrigerator that can be kept absolutely pure and clean for all time.

We have over thirty different styles and sizes, and are selling them on very easy terms.

You will find the samples displayed on our second floor.

TAKE THE ELEVATOR.

You are welcome to inspect these goods whether you are ready or not.

W. W. Dimond & Co.

LIMITED.
Sole agents for the Hawaii Territory.
Nos. 53, 55 and 57, King St.
HONOLULU.

Castle & Cooke,

—LIMITED.—

LIFE and FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS. . .

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. OF BOSTON.

Aetna Life Insurance Company OF HARTFORD.

War on Isthmus.

COLON, October 1.—War is threatened between Colombia and Nicaragua. The relations between the two countries are so strained that an open declaration of hostilities may be expected any hour.

and the name of the inventor, DR. J. COLLIER BROWNE. Sold in bottles, 1s 6d, 2s 9d and 4s 6d, by all chemists.
Sole Manufacturer, J. T. Davenport, 23 Great Russell St., London, W. C.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.

Friday, October 10.
 Hr. cable S. S. Colombia, Woodcock, from Fanning Island, at 7:45 a. m.
 Strm. Ke Au Hou, Tulett, from Honolulu, Kilauea, Kilauea, Hanalei and Kilauea, at 6:10 a. m.
 S. S. Alameda, Herriman, from San Francisco, at 6 p. m.
 Am. bktn. Heper, Svenson, 59 days from Newcastle, at 12:15 p. m.
 Rus. sp. Syld, Ahlsvik, 59 days from Newcastle.

Saturday, October 11.
 Am. bktn. Omega, Mackay, 55 days from Newcastle.
 Am. bktn. Echo, Young, 63 days from Newcastle, at 9:20 a. m.
 Am. schr. S. T. Alexander, Johnson, 54 days from Newcastle, at 8:55 a. m.
 Am. sp. Ivy, Stetson, 35 days from Honolulu, at 7:40 a. m.
 Strm. Claudine, Parker, from Hilo and way ports, at 11:45, with 167 sheep, 1 dog, 30 pigs, 25½ cords firewood, 14 boxes limes, 47 crates mineral water, 177 packages sundries.
 Strm. Lehua, Napala, from Lanai, Maui and Molokai ports.

Sunday, Oct. 12.
 Gas. schr. Eclipse, from Hawaii and way ports.
 Strm. W. G. Hall, S. Thompson, from Kauai ports, early in morning.
 Strm. Maui, F. Bennett, from Maui ports, early in morning.
 Strm. Niihau, from Kauai.
 Strm. Nohau, from Hawaii.

ARRIVED.

Monday, Oct. 12.
 T. K. S. S. Nippon Maru, Greene, from San Francisco, 3:45 p. m.

DUE TOMORROW.

T. K. S. S. America Maru, Goings, from Yokohama for San Francisco, probably about noon.

DEPARTED.

Friday, October 10.
 Am. bktn. Amelia, Willer, for Port Townsend, at 10:15 a. m.
 Strm. Mauna Loa, Simerson, for Lahaina, Maalaea, Kona and Kauai ports, at 12:10 p. m.
 Strm. J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Pearl Harbor, at 9:45 a. m.

Saturday, October 11.
 U. S. A. T. Thomas, for Guam and Manila, at noon.
 Am. bk. Diamond Head, Hansen, for Port Townsend, at 5 p. m.

Sunday, Oct. 12.
 Cable S. S. Anglia, Leach, for Fanning Island.

Monday, Oct. 13.
 Strm. Ke Au Hou, Tulett, for Kapaau, Anahola, Kilauea, Kilauea and Hanalei, at 5 p. m.
 Strm. Wakalele, Piltz, for Hanalei and Ahukini, at 5 p. m.
 Strm. Hawaii, Nelson, for Molokai ports, at 5 p. m.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.
 Per strm. Ke Au Hou, October 10, from Kauai ports—Mrs. Sanborn.

Per strm. Niihau, from Kauai, Oct. 12—Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Wilcox and two children, J. Quinn, C. B. Hofgaard, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Bertelman, Miss B. Bertelman, Mr. and Mrs. F. Weber, Mr. Saganu, Rev. H. Isenberg, Miss L. Weber, Miss M. Rieche, O. Onsted, B. Keakahi, M. Keakahi, Rev. S. L. Desha, R. H. Makekau, Prince Kalanianoʻe, J. Spalding, E. E. McKenzie, Mrs. H. A. Howard and seventy-nine deck.

Per S. S. Maui, from Maui, Sunday, Oct. 12—J. C. Sylvia, H. Ahmi, C. Mitchell, J. Jorgensen, H. C. Halvorsen, H. A. Peterson, Yeong Young, Tuck Sung, Lam Lung, M. Jardin and wife, Mrs. M. Jardin, Mrs. De Camara, Miss De Camara, M. De Camara, B. Banning, Jared G. Smith, P. L. Weaver, A. A. Braymer, E. K. Bull, J. W. Robertson, Miss M. Perry, Mrs. C. B. Cottrell, Yau Kee, A. Herbert, F. W. Beckley, Miss N. J. Malone, Wm. Mossman Jr., C. W. Kinney, Wm. White.

Per S. S. Claudine, from Hilo and way ports, Oct. 11—Col. W. H. Cornwell, Dr. W. Volz, D. E. Jolley, J. Fuller and wife, Miss M. Keiser, Miss Peck, H. B. Lehr, F. J. Linderman, E. Simmons, W. Chalmers, E. Pullable, Lt. Bruns Von Pochhammer, William Von Gravemeyer and wife, Mrs. Fukai, Mrs. Nakai, L. Hamada, Dr. Fukai, A. J. W. McKenyon, E. L. Cutting, Mary Allau, M. O. Dowda, Miss L. K. Harrison, R. L. Scott, J. V. Roy, Dr. E. B. McDowell, A. K. Eldredge, J. W. Donald, J. L. Olsen, John Hind and wife, Mrs. V. H. Kiteat, Samuel K. Paahoa, Mrs. R. Naonoi and 2 children, F. Johnson, Robert Duncan, W. Lanz, H. W. Green, A. Correa, C. C. Perkins and wife, L. P. Scott, Wong Kee, Wong On, Song Kee Wong Pa, James W. Harvey, D. L. Austin, W. E. Wall, George S. Bond.

Departed.
 Per strm. Mikahala, October 9, for Kauai ports—R. D. Mead and wife, Charles Gay, Francis Gay, J. D. Jewett, Hec Fat, W. S. Nicholson, J. M. Poepee, John Smith, M. Keakahi, R. Smythe, John Smythe, H. R. Smythe, Harry Smythe, J. A. Akina, J. C. Mama and 30 deck.

Per strm. Mauna Loa, October 10, for Lahaina, Maalaea, Kona and Kauai—Matilda Edlison, Mrs. M. Kaalwai, Miss T. Marcos, Migamua Edlison, Goo Yip, Mrs. Sam Kane, Judge Humphreys, T. A. Fox, William White, Kau Kapaho, George Edlison, Father Victor, Thomas Alm and 2 children, R. Banning, Mrs. J. P. Lino and child, E. E. Conant, Bishop Restarick, Rev. H. Dumowlin and wife, Father Renalt, Father John, Willie Silva, Lome Kapaho, J. W. Kusimoku, J. W. Robertson and 55 deck.

SORE AND SWOLLEN JOINTS, sharp, shooting pains, torturing muscles, no rest, no sleep—that means rheumatism. It is a stubborn disease to fight, but Chamberlain's Pain Balm has conquered it thousands of times. One application gives relief. Try it. All dealers and druggists sell it. H. W. Smith & Co. Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

SUGAR SEASON NEARLY HERE

Within a couple of weeks, the sugar season will be opened. Island shipping will, in consequence, take on a new lease of life and the harbor will be busy once again. Several of the Hawaii mills have already started grinding and as all of the various mills throughout the islands will soon be at work, the prospects are bright. It is not improbable, however, that there will be a desire on the part of some managers to hold back starting grinding in the hope that they will receive a better price for their sugar later in the year.

The recent favorable reports received from the Mainland indicated that there will be a big rise in the price of sugar. Inasmuch as practically all of the plantations will show increases over last year's production, the coming year will probably be a busy one. That the various plantations are getting ready to begin work at harvesting their cane is indicated by the large numbers of Japanese that have been taken recently to the plantations on Maui, Hamakua and Kauai. So far as is now known, there will be no additional plantations to try direct shipments. Those that have been shipping will probably continue to handle their sugar by that means.

The rice season is beginning now and it is expected that some of the various island schooners which are lying up will be back in commission soon.

Rice Season Now On.

The rice season has apparently opened in earnest at Kauai. The steamer Ke Au Hou arrived yesterday from her run to Windward Kauai ports. She brought 550 bags of rice and 2,000 bags of paddy to various Honolulu dealers. The schooner Ada is now at Kauai after a load of rice. One reason perhaps for the fact that the schooner Malolo which used to be operated every week to these Kauai ports, has been taken off the run entirely now and is laid up pending the settlement of the troubles of the Leahi Shipping Company.

Conversion to Oil-Burners.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 4.—The Pacific Mail Steamship Company will shortly commence the work of converting the steamships under its flag into oil burners. Plans for the change have been made and accepted and the work will be done as rapidly as the Panama and Oriental schedules will allow. Oil stations will be established in the Orient and at Panama. The supply of liquid fuel for the Oriental station will be drawn from the Russian oil fields. The Panama station will be supplied from California.

Rough Weather on Kauai.

The roughest weather known in sixteen years has been prevailing along the windward Kauai coast. Captain Tulett says that there are places where the waves were breaking fully fifty feet high. So rough was the weather that he did not dare try to take the steamer Ke Au Hou into Kilauea but landed freight at Hanalei. There was little if any wind with the rough sea, only a strong north easterly swell being observed.

Nevadan Dents Plates.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 4.—The American-Hawaiian Company's big freighter Nevada has sustained serious damage on Hunters Point drydock and it will probably be some weeks before she is ready for sea again. Owing to an error in placing the keel blocks a number of the Nevada's plates were badly dented and will have to be replaced. She will remain on the drydock until the repairs have been effected.

Alameda to Burn Oil.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 2.—As a result of the great success of the oil-burning plant on the steamer Mariposa, the Oceanic Company has decided to install a similar plant on the Alameda, probably after her next trip to Honolulu. When the vessel will go to the Redwood Iron Works for that purpose.

Will Lay Up Lehua.

On her return today from her Lanai, Maui and Molokai run, the steamer Lehua will lay up and her run will be taken by the steamer Hawaii which is now in port. It has not yet been decided how long the Hawaii will be on the Lehua's run.

Shipping Notes.

The barkentine Lahaina is at Elele discharging.

The barkentine Hawaii is discharging coal at Makaweli.

John Mahuka has been made the official boatman for the cable ship Anglia.

The S. S. Nevada will arrive here October 18 with mail from San Francisco.

An investigation of the report of diamond and pearl smuggling is to be made by the authorities.

The ship Florence earned \$3,000 demurrage in Seattle and received \$3,000 freight on coal cargo, making the total earnings for the trip \$12,000.

Unusual interest is being taken in the cable ships and scores of people have visited them. The Columbia is lying at the Pacific Mail wharf.

The increased number of wind jammers in port yesterday, both in berth and in the row, gave the harbor something of its old time appearance.

Purser Kaas of the Niihau reports the following sugar on Kauai: K. S. M., 1,900 bags; V. K., 700; W., 500; Mak., 2,250; G. & R., 4,450; total, 9,300.

Purser Kibling reports the following cargo brought here by the steamer Maui: Twenty bags of corn, 166 palai, 26 hogs, 2 mules, 1 horse, 184 packages sundries.

The Italian ship Wallacetown, 226 days out from London, which called at a South American port for repairs, is due here shortly and may arrive in the next ten days.

The Hawaii steamers have been cutting into the schooner Charles Levi Woodbury's dredged carrying business. Both the Hawaii and Hawaii brought good sized consignments of wood on their trips from Hawaii.

WRECK CANARDS TOO FREQUENT

The persistency with which some unknown person starts rumors about steamers being wrecked, is becoming very disagreeable to people on the waterfront. This week a wild rumor was abroad that the steamer Claudine had gone on the rocks off the Hamakua coast. An investigation disclosed the fact that there was absolutely no foundation whatever for the report.

Some months ago a similar report was started about the steamer Maui, and before that report, a rumor concerning the Kinai was also started. While it seems highly diverting perhaps to those who start such rumors to think they have startled the community, it should be remembered that such reports inevitably cause worry to people who have friends or relatives aboard the boats. Practically all of the crews aboard the vessels have families and the women naturally become alarmed at the least report of mishap to their husband's boats.

Hilo Shipping Notes.

Shipping items at Hilo up to the departure of the Claudine on Thursday were as follows:

Charters: Schooner Metha Nelson, Portland; schooner Quickstep, Columbia River.

Vessels in port: Schooner Emma Claudine, Mickelsen, ship Falls of Clyde, Matson; schooner Kona, Dinsmore; schooner R. C. Slade, P. Sourenberg; schooner Transit, Jorgensen.

Arrived: American schooner Transit, Jorgensen, Columbia River.

The ship Falls of Clyde arrived in Hilo October 7 with a cargo of assorted merchandise, valued at \$38,179. The Martha Davis sailed for San Francisco Monday with the following cargo: 650 bags Honoum sugar, 65 bundles hides, 99 bags coffee, 5 bundles leather, 109 bags empty bottles, 22 empty wine casks and 16 empty beer casks.

The Kona will be discharged of her cargo of piles by tomorrow night, after which the Slade, with \$75,000 feet of lumber, will move into her berth and begin discharging cargo. The piling destined to support the big dock was unloaded in quick time by the use of a system devised by W. H. Little of the Hilo Mercantile Co. An endless chain operated by a donkey engine jerked the sticks ashore, averaging one every five minutes.—Hilo Tribune.

It is stated authoritatively that the Enterprise will not go to Hilo in November, but will be held over at the coast to have accommodations built on her for second class passengers.

Colombian Warship Ready.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 7.—The Colombian gunboat Bogota is still at anchor in the man-of-war row, but her officers state that she will start soon some time today. She is all ready for sea, and one of her at least is ready to argue with the insurgent gunboat Padilla. The Bogota has four rapid-fire guns on her quarterdeck and if she passes the Padilla she might be able to prevent the insurgent boat from following her. Her forward battery, however, is somewhere down the coast, and until she has that mounted she is better equipped for covering her own retreat than for anything in the aggressive line.

Dr. Graham, the gunboat's surgeon, is probably one of the most strenuous fire eaters on the roll of the Colombian navy. He was through the Cuban campaign and has only recently returned from the Philippines. The Colombian navy makes no allowance for the rank of surgeon, so Dr. Graham has shipped under the rating of apothecary at the modest remuneration of \$60 a month. The doctor hails from South Carolina, and thinks more of the bubble reputation at the cannon's mouth than of any pay warrant the Colombian treasury may be able to issue.

Anglia Off for Fanning.

The British cable ship Anglia departed Sunday forenoon for Fanning Island to commence the laying of the last stretch of the Pacific British cable between Fanning Island and Fiji. The Anglia should reach Fanning about October 16. She carried the cable specialists who came here the Columbia, Mr. Leach, the chief cable engineer, in charge. The Anglia took on board eighty-five knots of cable from the Columbia, all that had remained in the tanks of the latter vessel after laying the cable from Victoria to Fanning. The Anglia will pick up the end of the cable about a mile off Fanning Island, the end will be spliced with the end in one of the tanks and the vessel will start for Suva, Fiji. It is expected that the "All-Red" cable will be completed within eighteen days' time from the start. As the Oceanic steamers are to stop at Fanning Island on the way up to Honolulu from Australia, Honolulu will occasionally get news only four days old. The cable steamship Columbia is now lying at Naval Dock No. 1, where she will take in 1400 tons of coal. She will probably start on her survey trip to Midway the latter part of the week.

Puzzles the Speculators.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 7.—The rate of reinsurance on the overdue American ship W. F. Babcock was advanced yesterday to 50 per cent, but before the market closed a telegram was received by M. A. Newell reducing the rate to 35 per cent. Local speculators are at a loss to understand the reduction, as every day the Babcock remains out, on account of the inflammable nature of her cargo, lessens her chances. She is now out from Baltimore 171 days and the ship Paul Revere, which left Baltimore after the Babcock, has been in port since August 21.

Fast Cable Laying.

VICTORIA (B. C.), October 1.—It is expected that the cable steamer Columbia, which left Hamfield Creek on the 17th, will complete the cable to Fanning Island on Sunday, Oct. 5. The operators at the station at Hamfield Creek are in daily communication with the Columbia and report that on Monday the vessel had made 21½ miles without stopping. The engineers on board reported that they hoped to complete the work Sunday.

JAP FISHERMEN CAPTURE PIRATES

VICTORIA, B. C., October 3.—Mail advices from the Orient tell a story of the capture of a Korean pirate junk by a handful of Japanese fishermen. The pirates had attacked and looted a hamlet on the island of Chajado near Quelpart, and were torturing the prisoners taken because of their failure to get ransom, when some Japanese fishermen rowed to a village for assistance.

The pirates after taking what they could find sailed away but there was not much wind and five boat crews of fishermen managed to catch up with them and for an hour a rifle duel was kept up without damage. Then the fishermen threw numbers of bamboo sticks filled with oil with burning fuses into the junk and set fire to her. In the confusion they boarded the junk and killed eight pirates, and took nine prisoners, the remainder—there had been fifty on board—jumped overboard. The Japanese destroyed the junk and turned the prisoners over to the Korean authorities.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS

Angela E. Cunha & hsb to V. L. McLeod & hsb, D., passway right in lane from Vineyard St., Honolulu, Oahu; con \$1.

E. S. Cunha & wf to V. L. McLeod, D., pc land Kalawahine, Honolulu, Oahu; con \$1.

W. Kaauwai & wf to D. Kawanakoa & al, D., ½ int in pc land lot 3 Honoukaha, Honolulu, Oahu; con \$1.

Namahana & hsb to D. Kawanakoa & al, D., ½ int in pc land lot 3 Honoukaha, Honolulu, Oahu; con \$1.

Kahuakal & hsb to D. Kawanakoa & al, D., ½ int in pc land lot 8 Honoukaha, Honolulu, Oahu; con \$1.

S. H. Kahali & wf to S. W. Kahuahaula, D., por R P 1969 Kanehe, Hamakua, Hawaii; con \$50.

Pahukula (k) to Mahili (w), D., int in R P 904 Papaloa, Hilo, Hawaii; con \$500.

Kehiahonui (w) to D. Kawanakoa & al, ½ int in pc land lot 9 Honoukaha, Honolulu, Oahu; con \$1.

Abi (w) to D. Kawanakoa & al, D., ½ int in pc land lot 9 Honoukaha, Honolulu, Oahu; con \$1.

Kaimihaku & hsb to D. Kawanakoa & al, D., pc land lot 4 Honoukaha, Honolulu, Oahu; con \$1.

Mana (w) to D. Kawanakoa & al, D., ½ int in pc land lot 5 Honoukaha, Honolulu, Oahu; con \$1.

Kailianu & hsb to D. Kawanakoa & al, D., ½ int in pc land lot 5 Honoukaha, Honolulu, Oahu; con \$1.

Oregon Is Coming.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 3.—The battleship Oregon has received orders to sail about the middle of this month for the Asiatic station, to relieve the Kentucky, which is to return to the Atlantic by way of the Suez canal. Large quantities of stores and ammunition have been taken aboard the Oregon during her stay here, and she is in readiness for the long trip across the Pacific. A stop will be made at Honolulu en route. The cruiser New York, never before on this coast, is expected to arrive here soon from the Asiatic coast, and is to be retained permanently on the Pacific station.

READ ALL OF THIS

You Never Know the Moment When This Information May Prove of Infinite Value.

(From the Sydney, N. S. W., Herald.)

It is worth considerable to any citizen of Honolulu to know the value and use of a medicine, for if there is no occasion to employ it, in the meantime, frail humanity is subjected to so many influences and unforeseen contingencies that the wisest are totally unable to gauge the future. Know then that Doan's Ointment will cure any case of hemorrhoids, commonly known as piles, or any disease of the cuticle or skin, generally termed eczema. One application convinces—a continuation cures. Read this proof:

Mr. William Gilliver, of the well-known firm of Gilliver & Curtis, railway and general contractors, and whose private address is "Avoca," Bankstown, a suburb of Sydney, N. S. W., has written the following unsolicited letter, which we herewith publish in full:

Messrs. Foster, McClellan Co., 76 Pitt St., Sydney, N. S. W., February 14, 1899.

Dear Sirs:—In justice to you and suffering humanity I write to say that I suffered from itching piles for 22 years. I tried many doctors and pretty well all kinds of patent medicines, but got relief for a short time only. Seeing your Ointment advertised, I bought a pot and did not use more than one-half of it, not six months ago, and I am perfectly cured. You may use this as you wish.

Yours gratefully, WILLIAM GILLIVER.

Doan's ointment is sold by all dealers at 50 cents per box or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

CHAS. BREWER & CO'S. NEW YORK LINE

Bark "NUANU" Sailing from NEW YORK to HONOLULU About Dec. 15.

For freight rates apply to CHAS. BREWER & CO., 27 Kilby St., Boston.

OR C. BREWER & CO., LIMITED, HONOLULU.

Self Neglect Fills Cemeteries

NEGLECT of everyday ills, those common ailments we don't think mean anything or will amount to much, is responsible for busy undertakers and well filled cemeteries. Constipation, Dyspepsia, Inactive Kidneys, Backache, Biliousness, Loss of Appetite, Bad Blood, Pimples, Muddy Complexion, Sleeplessness and lack of energy and ambition are all everyday ills. They are the advance agents of disease and indicate impure blood and disarrangement of the system. The secret of health is pure blood. Healthy blood means a healthy being.

KICKAPOO SAGWA MAKES RICH RED BLOOD

It is a purely vegetable preparation of roots, herbs, barks and gums, nature's own remedy for all diseases of the Liver, Kidneys, Stomach and Heart. It purifies and enriches the blood, stimulates the liver and kidneys and restores them to a normal condition. In stomach troubles it increases the secretion of gastric juices and repairs the inroads of dyspepsia and indigestion. If you are suffering from any of the everyday ills, Kickapoo Indian Sagwa will cure you. Sagwa is for sale at all druggists. If in doubt about your case write us for advice. It will be given free. Address Medical Department.

KICKAPOO INDIAN MEDICINE CO., NEW HAVEN, CONN.



The "Star" Ventilator.

Storm-proof, effective, for ventilating factories of all kinds, public buildings, residences, etc.

Merchant's Metal "Spanish" Tiles Ornamental, Storm-Proof, Easily Laid

These tiles are recommended by leading architects, engineers and builders of first class buildings. Merchant's "Gothic" Shingles, copper, galvanized steel screw plates. Send for illustrated book-let of our specialties, mailed free upon application. MERCHANT & CO., Inc., Sole Manufacturers, 517 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION. This successful remedy, used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1 maintains the blood, and thereby eliminates all poisonous matter from the body. It is sold by the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the world. Price in England, 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. In ordering state which of the three numbers is required, and observe that the word "THERAPION" appears on the British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every genuine package by order of His Majesty's Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

THERAPION No. 2 for impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swelling of joints, gout, rheumatism, and all diseases for which it has been so much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of sufferers' health and ruin of life. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thereby eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3 for exhaustion, sleeplessness, and all distressing consequences of dissipation, worry, overwork, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigor to those suffering from the enervating influences of long residence in hot, unhealthy climates.

THERAPION is sold by the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the world. Price in England, 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. In ordering state which of the three numbers is required, and observe that the word "THERAPION" appears on the British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every genuine package by order of His Majesty's Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

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